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## Khaled, Hussein talk

JEDDAH, Oct. 11 (SPA) — King Hussein of Jordan arrived here Saturday morning on a visit to the Kingdom. He was welcomed at the airport by King Khaled, Crown Prince Fahd, Second Deputy Premier and Head of the National Guard Prince Abdullah, Defense Minister Prince Sultan, the Governor of Mecca Prince Majed and many other senior officials and officers.

King Hussein was accompanied by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Ahmad Lawzi, head of the royal court, and the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, Zaid ibn Shaker.

## 20,000 believed killed in Algerian earthquake

ALGIERS, Oct. 11 (Agencies) — A major earthquake devastated the city of Algiers and surrounding rural areas Friday, killing at least 20,000 people, according to Red Cross officials in Geneva.

The quake destroyed the city's main hospital, courthouse, civil defense headquarters, a major department store, the central mosque, a girls' high school, two large housing complexes and many other buildings.

The tremors, the strongest measured on the Richter scale, were felt in Algiers and Oran, to the east and west of Algiers, a town of some 125,000 people, and across the Mediterranean in southern Spain. No injuries were reported outside the Algiers area.

Civil and military relief workers were mobilized throughout Algeria. Late Friday night, they were working under floodlights in the city evacuating many injured people, the Algerian news agency APS said.

APS said the quake affected a number of surrounding towns including Ain Defla, El Attaf, Dzebouja, Bcoi Haoua, El Abidia and Soudja. Typically about 10 per cent of the houses and some larger buildings such as mosques and factories were destroyed there, APS said, and at least one freight train was derailed, cutting one line to Algiers. Helicopters and ambulances were taking injured to various hospitals in northern Algeria. Blood donations were being sought in several towns, APS said.

Blankets, medicines, doctors and other forms of assistance were dispatched from France, Switzerland, Britain, West Germany, the Netherlands and Tunisia.

The approximate death toll was given in Geneva by the International Committee of the Red Cross, which cited information from the Algerian Red Crescent.

The international body also said that 250,000 people were thought to have been injured or made homeless in the two quakes.

In Algiers, five districts were hit hardest by the quakes, including the Nasr housing project, where 3,000 people lived, the Sangan project housing several thousand and the city's main street, Martyrs Boulevard.

In the first description of the scene at Algiers, APS said that old and prefabricated buildings on the outskirts of the town had collapsed.

Assurances, some deep, ran across the countryside and in some places the road has collapsed. Whole families are gathered at the roadside having fled their ruined homes, and are waiting... the agency said.

It said entry to the center of the town had been forbidden for safety reasons and that security services were "turning back the curious."

A third shock was felt in Algiers in the early evening. Officials in Oran, west of the area hit, said 120 beds had been freed in its main hospital for injured expected from Algiers.

Al Asnam, formerly Orleansville, was the scene of a major quake in 1954, when nearly 1,500 people were killed.

The earthquake lies along an unstable fault zone that stretches from Gabes, Tunisia, to Agadir, Morocco, specialists in Paris said Saturday.

The first shock to strike the region, which lies 200 km was registered at 1225 GMT Friday in numerous observatories around the world.

Bernard Massinon, an official at the Atomic Energy Commissariat in Paris, said the quake at Al Asnam "literally saturated the measuring and recording instruments" at the geophysical laboratory's network of metropolitan stations.

## Youths disrupt Thatcher speech

BRIGHTON, England, Oct. 11 (AP) — Two demonstrators protesting Britain's soaring unemployment broke into the conservative party's annual conference Friday afternoon as Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher gave the keynote address.

As Thatcher delivered an unequivocal message to the party's 4,000 delegates, a youth shouting "the right to work" dashed up to within 10 feet of the Tory leader and called out an obscenity.

Party workers scrambled to their feet, grabbed the young man and handed him over to police, who had set up a security cordon around the building. Some 2,800 extra officers were airlifted into this normally peaceful Victorian seaside resort to handle an estimated 3,000 demonstrators in cold, drizzling rain.

Minutes earlier another demonstrator broke in through a side entrance and was hauled out as Thatcher began her address, the climax of the four-day conference.

Thatcher, dressed in a sober, dark blue woollen suit, was unperturbed by the intrusions. "You can't blame them, it's always better where the Tories are," she quipped to delegates.

## Threatening Abadan

# Iraqi troops cross Karun River

BEIRUT, Oct. 11 (Agencies) — Iraqi troops and tanks crossed the embattled Karun River on pontoon bridges behind a screen of bombing jets Saturday to mount their final assault on Iran's beleaguered oil refining city of Abadan, the Iraqi command reported.

A communique broadcast by Baghdad radio said the successful river-crossing operation set the stage for encircling Abadan and seizing the entire Iranian coast of the Shatt Al Arab waterway. The operation began Friday night and the crossing was completed on Saturday, the communique said.

Iraq also said Saturday it has broken off diplomatic relations with Syria, Libya and North Korea because they airlifted arms to Iran.

A government statement broadcast over the state radio in Baghdad said Iraq ordered the embassies and consulates of the three nations closed in Iraq, giving the Syrian and Libyan diplomats 48 hours to leave. The North Korean mission was given 72 hours to wind up its affairs and leave Iraq, the statement added.

Aod radio Moscow denied Saturday that the Soviet Union was supplying arms to Iraq through the Jordanian port of Aqaba. It also denied Western press reports that Moscow had offered military aid to Iran in its war with Iraq.

Quoting a Soviet government statement, Moscow radio declared: "All these reports are false."

The river operation by Iraq left little hope for a localized cease-fire that U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim appealed for to rescue war-stranded foreign ships from the Shatt Al Arab.

Iraq's U.S.-made jet fighters struck anew in northern and southern Iraq, killing four Iraqi civilians and wounding 12 as the war flared unabated into its 20th day on the northern fringe of the Gulf, an Iraqi communique reported.

A broadcast from Abadan radio of the National Iranian Oil Co. (NIOC) indicated the Iraqis crossed the Karun River from Dargah, 30 miles northeast of Khorramshahr and knifed 20 miles southward into the Iranian town of Shadegan in an apparent race to cut off the last oil pipeline linking Abadan with southern Iran.

Addressing the inhabitants of Dargahovio and Shadegan, the broadcast said: "According to reports reaching us, a number of enemy elements have infiltrated your region. We are asking the Islamic and popular forces to arrest them and hand them over to the nearest military post."

Western reporters said from the Iraqi-held sector of Khorramshahr Friday that Soviet-made T-62 Iraqi tanks crossed the Karun River from a point that bisects the embattled city.

Maj. Abdul Hamed, the Iraqi commander of the operation, was quoted as saying a beachhead was set up on the Iranian-held side of Khorramshahr in an effort to establish total Iraqi control over the city.

Iran said it shot down six of 10 Iraqi jets that raided Iran's major off-shore oil terminal at Kharg Island, about 150 miles south of Shatt Al Arab in the Gulf, Friday night.

Iraq said its fighter-bombers caused heavy damage to Iran's major naval base as well as the air base in Kharg, where most of Iran's pre-war oil exports were loaded.

The Iraqi communique said the Kurdish populated town of Irbil in northern Iraq and

the village of Chid that sits on the supply lines of the Iraqi invasionary forces in the south took the brunt of Saturday's Iranian air raids.

Waves of Iraqi jets bombed and strafed Iranian army positions near Abadan at mid-morning to clear the way for the advance of Iraqi ground forces on the city, the Iraqi communique said. A factory and a fuel station near Ahwaz, 50 miles east of the Iraqi border, were set ablaze by raiding Iraqi warplanes, the communique added.

It said 20 Iranian and three Iraqi soldiers were killed in the last 24 hours of ground action in the Khorramshahr-Ahwaz sector at the southern end of Iraq's 300-mile invasion front in western and southwestern Iran.

Tehran radio, meanwhile, quoted Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr as reiterating Iran's rejection of a cease-fire and saying Iran will fight on until final victory. But it was unclear whether his statement was made before or after he received an appeal Waldheim made from his U.N. headquarters Friday night for a Shatt Al Arab standstill.

Earlier reports from reporters who visited the Khorramshahr port after it was captured by Iraq said thick clouds of smoke were seen billowing from burning ships, but their number was unavailable.



NO PROGRESS: Despite rounds of talks with officials in Baghdad and Tehran, President Zia ul-Haq, left, here seen with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, returned to Islamabad with no success in bringing peace to the Middle East. Zia was in Europe following his tour of the region disrupted by the Iran-Iraq war.

## Waldheim seeking halt to Shatt Al Arab fight

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 11 (AP) — U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim asked President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr of Iran and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq Friday for a local ceasefire in the Shatt Al Arab oil waterway to safeguard international shipping.

His spokesman, Francois Giuliani, announced the move after Waldheim had had a lunchtime talk with Iran's special envoy, Ali Shams Ardakani. Ardakani later said Iran would accept such a cease-fire. But he added, "We will not talk peace as long as the enemy is so our soil."

Ardakani told reporters Iran would finally join in Security Council debate on the Iran-Iraq war, which has been boycotted since the debate began in late September.

"Iran will definitely go to the Security Council," he said. A delegation will come from Tehran to back him up. Later he added, "It's quite clear we will present our grievances."

Jamal Shemirani, Iran's acting chief delegate to the United Nations, forecast on Thursday that Iran would insist on restricting any Security Council debate to his country's conflict with Iraq and would refuse to discuss the 52 American hostages being held by militants in Iran.

Iran previously had ignored Security Council proceedings and refused to accept mediation by the United Nations or the Islamic conference as long as Iraqi troops remained on Iranian soil.

In Islamabad meanwhile, Pakistan President Gen. Muhammad Zia ul-Haq said on his return Friday that he was ready to renew talks with Iraqi and Iranian leaders but added there were no plans to do so yet.

"If and when it is necessary, I will not only fly back, I will run (back) for peace," he told reporters.

Zia held inconclusive talks earlier this month in Tehran and Baghdad as leader of a goodwill mission sponsored by the Organization of Islamic Conference. Habib Chatti, OIC's general secretary who accompanied Zia on that trip, was planning another visit to the warring states next week, he said.

Despite the current polarization of attitudes of Iran and Iraq, it was helpful to maintain a dialogue, Zia said. The 56-year-old Pakistani leader said Western leaders agreed that the OIC initiative was the best approach for finding a peaceful solution to the conflict.

During his trip, Zia met with U.S. President Jimmy Carter, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. He also delivered an 80-minute speech at the United Nations as the spokesman of the Muslim world, an honorary

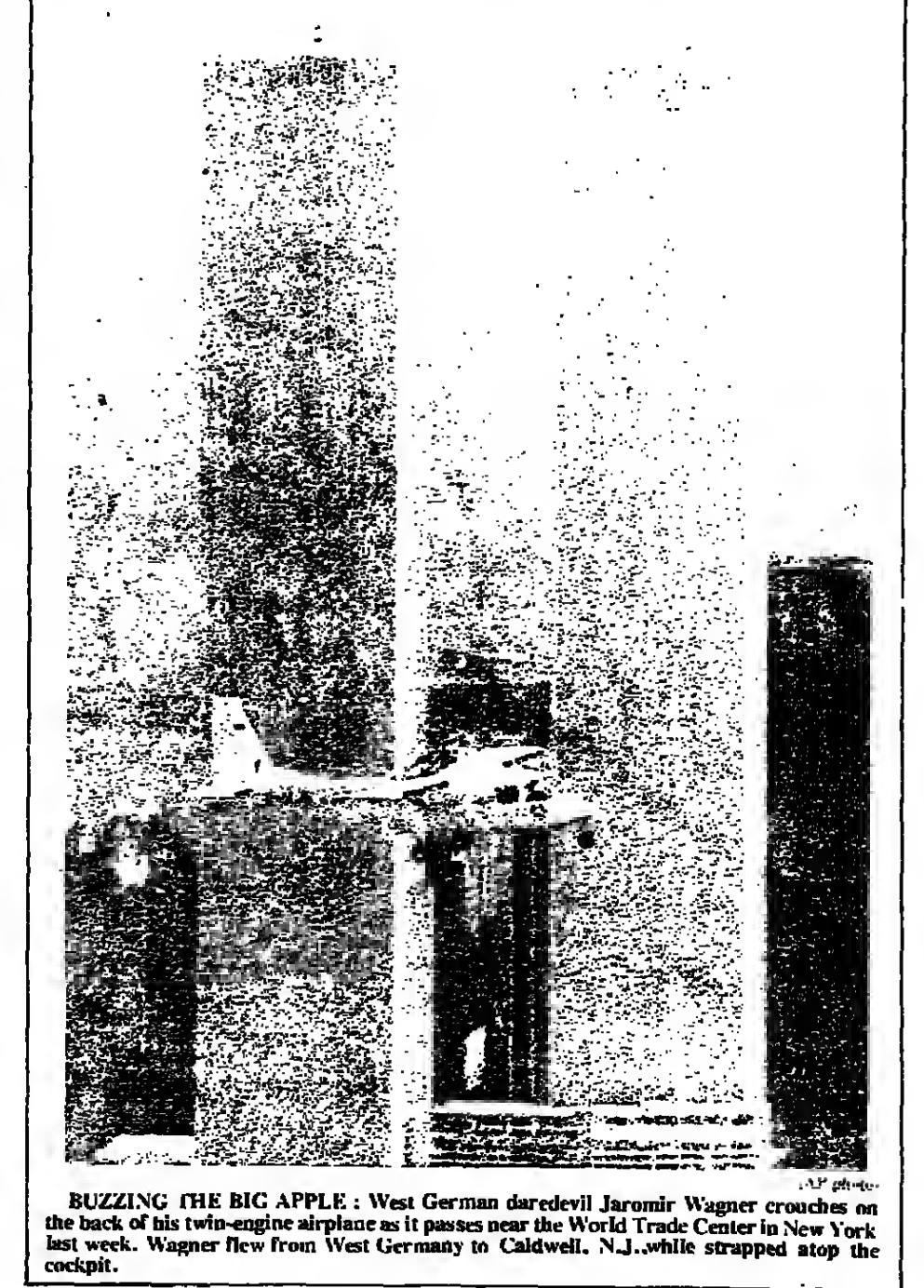
post conferred on him by the 40-nation OIC.

Meanwhile — former Iranian foreign minister Sadeq Ghotbzadeh was quoted Friday as saying that Iran's government is to blame for the war with Iraq, should release the American hostages immediately, and step down because it is incompetent, according to an interview in the Oslo newspaper *Dagbladet*.

In an exclusive interview in Tehran with *Dagbladet*, Ghotbzadeh was also quoted as saying the government is responsible for the mismanagement of the Iranian armed forces and the economic and social problems which made it possible for Iraq to attack Iran.

"Iraq picked the right time for an attack," Ghotbzadeh was quoted as saying.

Ghotbzadeh, who visited Oslo earlier this year in connection with the Socialist international council meeting, stepped down as foreign minister when the present cabinet was formed in Tehran.



BUZZING THE BIG APPLE: West German daredevil Jaromir Wagner crouches on the back of his twin-engine airplane as it passes near the World Trade Center in New York last week. Wagner flew from West Germany to Caldwell, N.J., while strapped atop the cockpit.

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## Oil customers scramble for new sources

LISBON, Oct. 11 (R) — Portugal, which imported 45 per cent of its oil from Iraq this year, is joining the queue of Iraqi customers — including India — making urgent efforts to try to secure supplies for 1981 from Saudi Arabia and other alternative sources.

"For the next six months, the consumer will not feel any shortage, but if Iraq does not resume its exports we shall have problems," a senior oil industry official said, adding that increased shipments were being sought from suppliers such as Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi, Nigeria and Venezuela.

Portugal, which depends on oil for 87 per cent of its energy needs, has more than three months' supply of crude in stock and two months' supply of refined products, government sources said.

Nigerian embassy sources said Portugal was asking to buy 1.2 million tons (about 8.75 million barrels) of Nigerian crude after taking delivery of 500,000 tons (3.65 million barrels) under a 12-month agreement signed last year.

Saudi Arabia was Portugal's second biggest oil supplier in 1979, providing 24 per cent of its imports through foreign oil companies. A foreign ministry spokesman said Portugal would open an embassy in Riyadh within the next few months and hoped to arrange direct government-to-government purchases in the future.

Portugal became heavily dependent on Iraqi oil this year after cutting trade links with Iran in protest at the continued detention of the U.S. Embassy hostages. In 1979 Iran supplied 20 per cent of Portugal's oil. The cut-off in supplies from Iran and Iraq has been aggravated by a halving of oil imports from the Soviet Union this year. In 1979 Moscow provided 10 per cent of Portuguese oil imports.

Oil industry sources said Portugal's reserves had been bolstered by recent purchases of about two million tons (about 14.6 million barrels) of oil at favorable prices on the spot market.

Portugal sent a minister to Mexico and Venezuela this year in its search for new oil supplies and in the long term, hopes to restore oil imports from its former African colony of Angola, with which relations have been strained since independence in 1975.

Portugal is exploring for oil in the Tagus estuary and off its southern Algarve coast. "The prospects are not very encouraging, but every drop of oil is worth the effort," a senior oil industry official said.

Meanwhile, Bulgaria will supply 100,000 tons of crude and fuel oil to India by the end of the year to help cover shortages arising from the war, the United News of India (UNI) said Saturday.



## Deny U.S. report

## Western Somalis back Jihad

By Munir Muhammad

JEDDAH, Oct. 11 — The Western Somali Liberation Organization announced its full support for the call to Jihad (holy struggle) initiated by Crown Prince Fahd.

The WSLF is an army ever ready to fight for the liberation of Jerusalem, a prime Islamic duty, "Abdi Shakur Ibrahim, WSLF envoy to Middle East countries, told Arab News Saturday.

Discussing another issue, Ibrahim said a U.S. Senate foreign relations committee report, which accused Somalia of diverting U.S. aid from the Western Somali refugee camps to feed the general population and army troops, is untrue. He said the Somali government divides its own food reserves among the Somali people and the refugees, and doesn't need to take over food earmarked specifically for refugees.

"Basically, food aid being shipped by all international organizations is not enough for the estimated 800,000 refugees living inside



Abdi Shakur Shi Ibrahim camps," he added. At present more than one million refugees live outside the camps, and they are taken care of by the Somali govern-

ment. These additional refugees living outside the camps have created an additional burden on the government, Ibrahim said.

"As a concerned party, the WSLF states that instead of blaming a country that has offered all its potential to the refugees, the blame should be directed to the Soviet Union, who caused the immigration and suffering of the Western Somali people," he said.

Ibrahim accused the Soviet Union of invading the region through "hired" Cubans and other Communists, and being the direct cause of suppression of Western Somalia. "In the early 1970s before Soviet interference in East Africa, the number of refugees was low in comparison with the present situation," he said.

Western Somalia was the western part of Somalia that enjoyed independence until 1887 when Menelik of Abyssinia, the emperor of Shewa, central Ethiopia, conquered the empire of Harar with the support of international colonialists, according to Ibrahim.

The national struggle of the Western Somalis began in the early 1940's when the Somali Youth League was founded. The league operated in the area until it was crushed by Britain when Italy was defeated in World War II and let go of Ethiopia.

"Some people believe that Somalia generated the Western Somali movement," Ibrahim said. The movement against Ethiopia existed before the independence of Somalia. The Nasrullah Party, established in 1960, started the armed struggle, which the late Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie found it enough excuse to attack Somalia in 1963 and 1964.

According to the WSLF official, the organization was developing militarily and was spreading its base among the masses. "We took advantage of Haile Selassie's overthrow in 1974 and sparked the confrontation with Ethiopian forces. The WSLF controlled over 90 per cent of Western Somalia in 1977 before retreating when Russia stepped in backing Ethiopia."

The front fights for self-determination and independence from Ethiopia. "We will achieve our goal sooner or later," Ibrahim says.



Dr. Faiz Abraham Al Habib

## Economic budget is seminar topic

RIYADH, Oct. 11 — Riyadh University's College of Administrative Sciences announced a new seminar to be held on 7 Muharram.

The theme of the seminar will be "The Role of Public Budget in Economic Development" with special emphasis on the economic development in the Kingdom, according to Dr. Faiz Abraham Al Habib, head of the economics department.

Lecturers will include university staff, distinguished government executives and representatives of United Nations specialized agencies like the International Monetary Fund.

University graduates, having two years practical experience will be selected by their respective administrations to participate in the training course.

This is the fourth seminar to be sponsored by the Economics department, thus making a positive contribution to the economic development of the Kingdom and Saudi society, according to Habib.

## Hasa begins projects

HASA, Oct. 11 (SPA) — The Municipality of Hasa is carrying out some immediate projects to repair the streets of Hasa, Hofuf, Mubarak and other towns in its area of operation, officials reported Saturday.

Hasa Mayor Hamad AL-Sagor said that the illumination, asphalt and paving of Hasa, Hofuf and Mubarak will cost SR75 million. The projects are to be finished in 12 months. Bids for the second phase of Hasa beautifying projects which has been allocated SR107 million in this year's budget also are being considered, the mayor said.

## Jazaeri tells King

## Health situation good

JEDDAH, Oct. 11 (SPA) — Health Minister Dr. Hussein Jazaeri sent a cable to King Khaled Friday saying, "Thanks be to God, the health situation of pilgrims and local people this year is very good."

In his reassurance to the King, Dr. Jazaeri said that hospitals and clinics in Mecca, in the holy places, in Medina and on roads used by the pilgrims are properly equipped by the ministry with men and equipment.

Meanwhile, Public Security Chief Gen. Abdullah Abdul Rahman Al-Sheikh met Friday evening at the Conference Hall in Mecca with the commander and officers of the Pilgrimage security forces, and the participating and support forces (in pilgrimage affairs) and told them to double their efforts. He said, "Pilgrims are the responsibility of everyone of us and we must serve them with utmost honesty, diligence and faithfulness."

A total of 666,002 pilgrims had arrived



Dr. Hussein Jazaeri

in Saudi Arabia by midnight Thursday, an increase of 14,069 over the same period last year, statistics showed Friday.

Hashem Maarouq, deputy minister of interior for passports and civil status said that 457,444 arrived by air, 44,784 by sea and 163,774 by road.

## Japan backs additional aid for agricultural institution

ROME, Oct. 11 (SPA) — Japan will support the additional aid program of the International Agricultural Development Fund, Abdul Mohsen Al-Sudairi said Friday.

The fund is estimated at about \$1.5 billion and its purpose is to offer loans to developing countries.

Sudairi made the statement on his depart-

ure from Tokyo to China after a one-week visit and talks with Prime Minister Suzuki and Foreign Minister Masuyoshi Ito. He said the talks were useful and centered on the financing of the IADF, which was set up in 1977 with a \$1 billion capital to help developing countries boost their production and deal with malnutrition better.

## Comment

By Abdul Salam Hashem Hafez

Al Medina

It is surprising that road construction should start near the Mosque of the Holy Prophet in Medina at a time when the city is swarming with a large number of pilgrims. It seems as though it were a premeditated act to throw people and their business in confusion. It is not a roadside work, but a large-scale activity covering almost the whole street and obstructing movement through it. I wonder if it is the right time for digging and asphalt when we are striving to provide ease and comfort for the pilgrims.

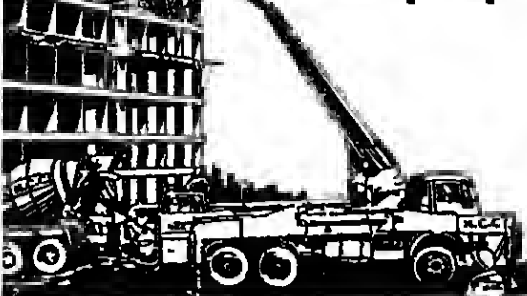
If such repairs were to be taken, they should have been stopped during the Pilgrimage season because we cannot afford to begin road operations in the heart of the city making it difficult for people to carry out their business. So much so that the

road works have created difficulties for worshippers who used to pray on the street for want of space inside the Prophet's Mosque. The situation would not have cropped up if the authorities had taken steps to control and stop it during the Pilgrimage season.

In addition, we notice that amid the multitude of people, dump trucks and other machinery roll along the street as if they are throwing a challenge to the authorities! I wonder who should be held responsible for this confusing situation which disturbs people, mainly the pilgrims, during their prayers.

In my view, the companies implementing such projects ought to be penalized and their work stopped, in order to provide enough scope for the vast multitude of pilgrims to carry out their religious obligations in ease and comfort.

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Ishraq	6:21	6:21	5:53
Dhuhr	12:14	12:17	11:4
Asr	3:35	3:36	3:04
Maghreh	6:02	6:02	5:30
Isha	7:32	7:32	7:00

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Experts to meet in Tangiers

# OIC to plan Islamic trade center

JEDDAH Oct. 11 — Experts from member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference are holding a three day meeting in Tangiers, Morocco, from October 10 to 12 to discuss the draft statute and organizational set-up of a proposed Islamic center for development of trade.

The meeting is being organized by the Jeddah-based general headquarters of the OIC in pursuance of a resolution of the Islamic Foreign Ministers, and will also be attended by representatives of the Islamic Development Bank.

The meeting is one in a series of conferences planned by the general secretariat to shape to various projects and proposals to be submitted for approval at the Third Islamic Summit to be held in the Kingdom in December this year.

According to informed sources, a good

deal of planning and effort has gone to crystallize the idea of setting up an Islamic trade center. The need was felt because of the lack of information and exchanges among Islamic countries in the trade and commercial fields. The general agreement on economic, technical and commercial cooperation between member states of the OIC also provides for the setting up of a Trade Center.

The Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Dakar, Senegal in April, 1978, first debated this matter seriously and recommended that studies be made on the role and functions and the organizational set-up of the proposed center. The proposal was discussed and analyzed by technical bodies and economic forums of the OIC subsequently.

It is understood that the tenth Islamic conference of foreign ministers, which took place in 1979, welcomed the offer of Morocco to

house the administrative headquarters of the center. After further deliberation of the various aspects of the project, and after examining the Draft Statute prepared by Morocco in respect of the organizational set-up of the center, the eleventh Islamic conference held in Islamabad, Pakistan, earlier this year decided that a meeting at expert level should finalize recommendations for establishment of the Trade Center and submit their report for approval to the Third Islamic Summit, the highest body of the OIC. This shows the importance Islamic states are attaching to the center and its early establishment.

It is expected that once the Islamic center for the development of trade becomes operative, it will fill the vacuum presently existing in the Islamic world in the collection of trade and commercial information. As such this development is being keenly anticipated by economic and other observers.

## Kingdom's credit rating falls in survey

JEDDAH, Oct. 11 — Saudi Arabia has dropped from 13th to 19th in an international survey of creditworthiness, *Saudi Business* reported here Saturday.

The fall was caused by political problems in the Gulf over the last year, says the report, citing *Institutional Investor*. The magazine, which carries out the survey annually, is regarded as the most accurate barometer of bankers' views on the likelihood of various countries paying their bills.

Despite the Kingdom's very solid

economy, the political tension in the region caused a fall in its credit rating from 85.5 in 1979 to 75.4 in 1980. "No country can be considered economically sounder than Saudi Arabia," said the survey, "yet its credit ratings has fallen ten points in the last year."

Saudi Arabia remains the highest ranked middle eastern country in terms of creditworthiness, and is considered by bankers a better risk than several European countries including Denmark, Ireland and Spain, and also

such major powers as China and the Soviet Union.

The United States remains the world's most creditworthy country, despite temporarily slipping to second place behind Switzerland. The states with the biggest increase and decrease in their ratings are Egypt and Israel. Egypt's position has improved thanks to oil production, the Suez canal and tourism revenues. Israel, with its huge defense spending and 134 per cent inflation rate, would be in a very sorry state were it not for external aid.

## OPEC report notes unique situation

JEDDAH, Oct. 11 — As energy consumers, OPEC countries constitute a special group, *Saudi Business* magazine said, quoting OPEC sources.

No established energy analysis readily suits the description of the recent development, nor its expected evolution. This distinctive feature arises not only from a lax approach to the accounting of liquid and gaseous hydrocarbon usage, but also from a feeling of urgency about economic development in a situation where the only abundant resource is energy, the magazine said.

It will naturally take a long time before domestic economic planning begins to take account of the constraint of exhaustibility as a limit to domestic needs. As things stand now, OPEC countries would welcome energy intensive processes which are thrown overboard by others. Thus, we are examining a phenomenon in its early formation. It is so much in agitated motion that it is hard to describe, let alone predict its future course.

This paper may disappoint those who expect us to describe the future in precise numbers. It shows many solutions that are evidently not feasible or desirable, as some result in OPEC countries being net importers of energy by the turn of the century, while others are unacceptable since they reflect too low an economic growth in a region of high population and very high expectations.

## Pilgrimage sites inspected

JEDDAH, Oct. 11 — Interior Minister Prince Naif, Governor of Mecca Prince Majed and Deputy Minister of Interior Prince Ahmad Saturday inspected Pilgrimage sites in Mecca to make sure that arrangements were good.

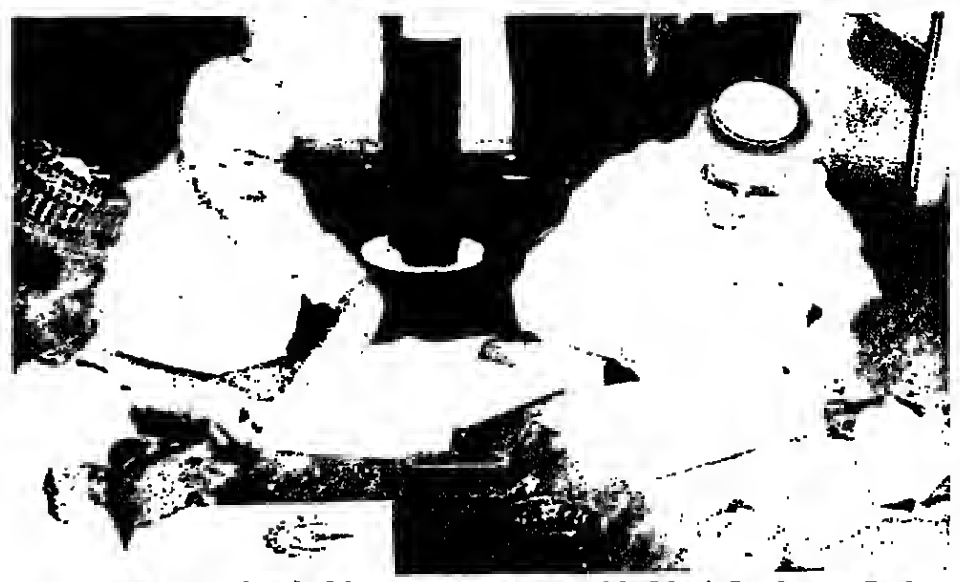
They visited Mina, Muzdalaifa, Arafat and nearby roads as well as ministry branches, offices and public utilities and were briefed in detail on the preparations by the officials concerned.

The party also inspected the encampments and assembly places of the National Guard schools which help in the Pilgrimage services.

## Sticks banned

JEDDAH, Oct. 11 — Traffic agents are not allowed to use their sticks to punish irresponsible drivers during this year's Pilgrimage season, *Al-Medina* reported Saturday.

As part of the new traffic plan for this year, instructions were given to the soldiers not to inflict this kind of correction on traffic offenders, whatever the offense, in order to protect everybody's dignity from the "stick treatment" which some traffic agents used to apply.



LOANS : Dr. Ahmad Muhammad Ali, president of the Islamic Development Bank, signed two agreements with Syria and Somalia recently extending loans to the two countries. Photos show the signing ceremonies at the head office of the bank.

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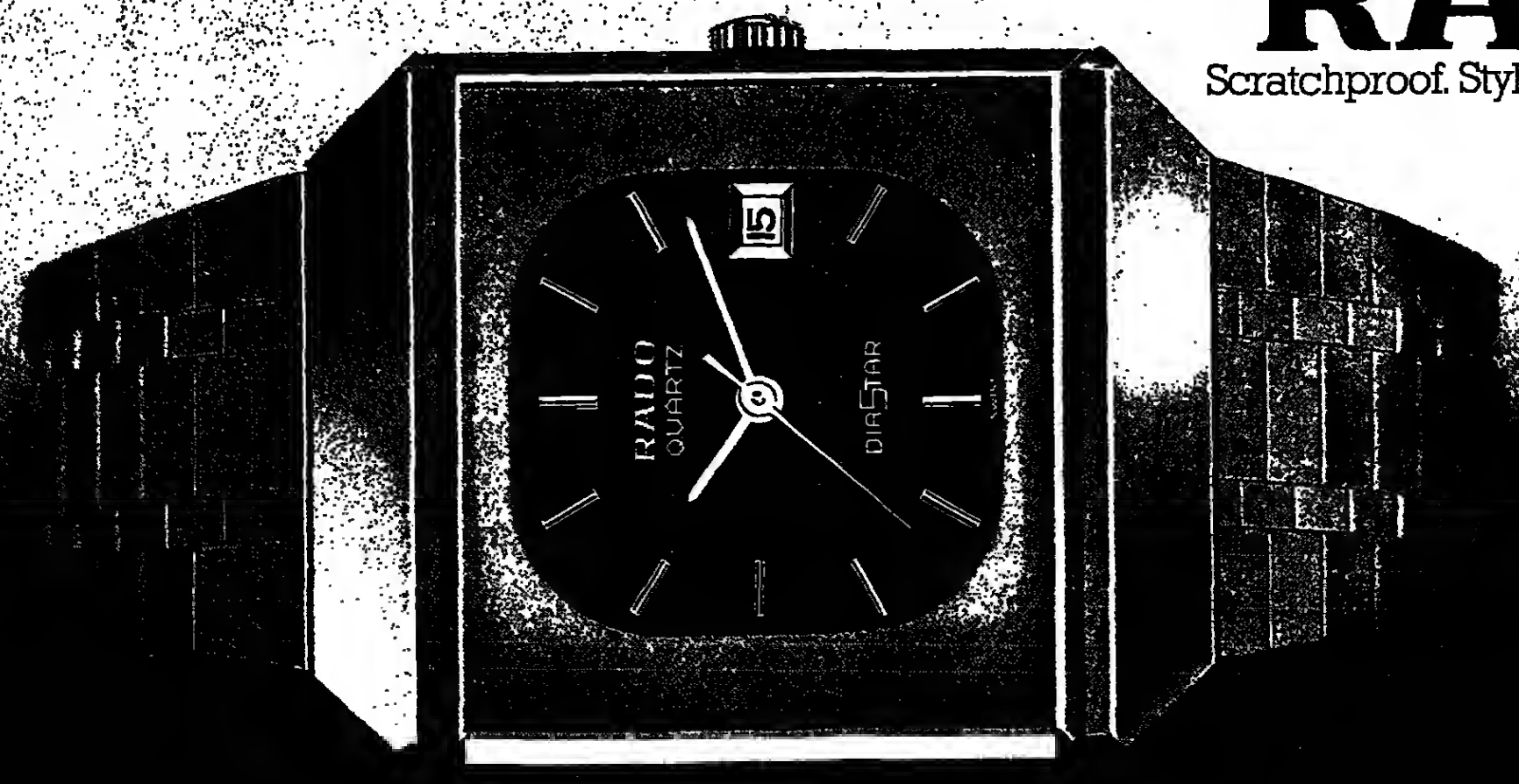
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## Syria, Soviet Union blast U.S. 'militaristic policy'

MOSCOW, Oct. 11 (AP) — Syria and the Soviet Union have blasted the United States in a joint communique for its "militaristic policy" in the Middle East, but made no mention at all of the Iraq-Iran war.

The communique was issued Friday the day after the conclusion of the state visit by Syrian President Hafez Assad, during which he and President Leonid Brezhnev signed a 20-year friendship pact. The communique said the Syrian-Soviet summit gave "special attention" to the Middle East.

Syria and the Soviet Union "resolutely condemn the United States' militaristic policy in the Middle East and its attempts to strengthen its political and military-strategic positions there and to establish a network of

military bases," the communique said. The joint statement also condemned the increased attempts by the United States to interfere in the internal affairs of the states of the region.

The communique said that the two sides "highly assess the historical role of the Iranian revolution," without making any reference to the conflict between Iran and Iraq.

The document also included a joint statement of "solidarity" with Afghanistan "in its struggle for its national independence and sovereignty," and a call for an end to "interference" in that country by "imperialist and reactionary forces."

The bulk of the communique spelled out Syrian-Soviet positions on the Arab-Israeli conflict. They "resolutely condemned" Israel, Egypt and the United States for the Camp David accords and the "policy of separate deals."

They blasted Israel for efforts to annex Jerusalem and for the proliferation of Israeli settlements in occupied Arab territories. And they called for an "all-embracing Middle East settlement" that would include complete Israeli withdrawal from all Arab lands occupied in 1967 and participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Syria and the Soviet Union also accused Israel of "broadening aggression" against the peaceful Lebanese population and the Palestinian refugees "and of increasingly open and gross interference in the internal affairs of that country."

## King Hussein's visit to Moscow postponed

MOSCOW, Oct. 11 (AP) — A state visit by King Hussein of Jordan, originally scheduled for mid-October, has been postponed "for some time," the Tass news agency said Saturday.

Tass said the postponement was on "mutual agreement of the sides," and that a new date "will be agreed upon additionally."

The agency gave no further details. There was speculation that the visit may have been postponed because it coincided with a state visit by Babrak Karmal, the Soviet-backed leader of Afghanistan.

## Supporters of Iraq, Iran

## North Lebanon clashes kill 4

BEIRUT, Oct. 11 (AP) — Clashes between pro-Iraqi and pro-Iranian groups in the northern port city of Tripoli left four dead and 11 wounded Friday.

The street battles in the nation's second-largest city were the first reported between the two factions since the start of the Iraq-Iran war 19 days ago. They followed an escalating wave of bomb and rocket attacks aimed at embassies and airlines offices.

Friday's fighting in Tripoli was between a Lebanese faction of the Baghdad-oriented

Baath Party and the Iraqi-backed Arab Liberation Front Palestinian faction against a group belonging to the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Lebanon police sources said.

The Palestine Liberation Organization denied any involvement in the fighting.

The main Shiite "Amal" militia, which supports Iran's spiritual leader Ayatollah Khomeini, is not represented in Tripoli and it was unclear if its supporters were caught up in the clashes.

## Rocket hits American U in Beirut

BEIRUT, Oct. 11 (R) — A rocket hit the American University in Beirut Friday night, wrecking the sitting room of a professor's house and causing panic among the students in the dormitories, security forces said.

A statement by a hitherto unknown organization claimed responsibility, saying that the rocket had been aimed at the American embassy because the United States was sup-

porting Iraq against Iran.

In another development, the United States will give Lebanon a 70 million Lebanese pound (about \$20 million) loan to help rebuild its army under an agreement signed here Friday.

Lebanese Defense Minister Joseph Skaf and U.S. Ambassador John Gunther Dean signed the agreement.



HANDSHAKE: Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev (left) and Syrian President Hafez Assad seen shaking hands prior to their talks in Moscow Wednesday. The talks ended in the signing of a 20-year friendship treaty between the two countries.

## Afghan refugees' clashes with locals worry Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, Oct. 11 (Guardian) — Clashes now occur sporadically between Afghan refugees and Pakistanis. In the province of Baluchistan, many local tribesmen are angry and concerned that no enough Afghan men are going back to fight the Soviet occupation, but seem instead to be setting in, farming land around refugee camps and generally giving the impression of having come to stay.

A diplomatic source added: "There is evidence that those refugees in this area who do go back into Afghanistan, are simply going to bring back goods to trade."

The situation is different in the northwest Frontier Province, where the bulk of the refugees — and the Mujahideen (Islamic fighters) are found. Frontier Province is both a staging post, and one of the arms routes for the Afghan freedom fighters, but relations between refugees and the locals are becoming equally poor.

International aid experts, working among the refugees, report the existence of local vendettas, and say they fear that Afghan agents provocateurs may be infiltrating with genuine refugees.

In the area around Peshawar, the capital of Frontier Province, independent experts estimate that refugees will soon equal the number of local tribesmen — a significant and worrying trend.

"Frankly, this is not something we pictured happening," a Western diplomat admitted. "The reason probably is because the refugees haven't had their maintenance allowance or rations from the government, and they think that by coming nearer to the center of things in Peshawar, they are more likely to get what is going. They may be right."

The threat to local tribesmen is a basic one: the refugees are competing for water and land. The spread-out areas over which they

pitch their tents — uncontrolled by official action — obviously cannot then be used for crops, and Pakistani farmers are unwilling to allow their livestock to graze there. There is also competition for water supplies.

The Pakistani authorities try to play down clashes between locals and refugees as much as possible, and they are usually successful. The local press is subjected to strict censorship by the martial law authorities, and most of the battles, or bomb blasts, occur in tribal areas to which foreigners cannot travel without permission.

But one of the biggest known clashes took place early in July, in the small Baluchi town of Nushki, southwest of the provincial capital, Quetta. It epitomized the grievances of the Pakistanis. Representatives of about 2,500 refugees, camped near Nushki, went into town to collect their usual three-month instalment of international aid.

"If they band together in groups, they are able to have a fair bit of capital behind them," a diplomat explained. "In this case, they went and bought melons and took them into the market. Because they had bigger stocks, they could outtrade the locals. This caused a lot of bad feeling."

"But the catalyst came when one of the local Baluchi men, riding a motorbike, was hit by a truck driven by a refugee. The trouble started from there. 'Guns and rifles came out, and shops in Nushki were closed for four days. The official figure is that three people died, but locally, everyone claims the toll was much higher."

The government of Baluchistan acted quickly, and moved all the refugees away to another camp at Panjpal, nearer Quetta. Although members of the same tribes sprawl freely across the frontiers between Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran, the "extended family" concept has aided assimilation of the refugees in Pakistan only to a point.

Aid experts say that in the west of the country, some Baluchi refugees have been absorbed into the Baluch community, but Pathans have largely stayed in the camps.

"I went along the road right up to Chaman (a village on the Afghan border) and talked to people in tea shops and villages," an official told me. "In some places, they were openly hostile to the refugees. The feeling of Pathan brotherhood doesn't interest them at all."

In the Baluch town of Pir Ali, tension is also running high. "A few weeks ago, refugees came in carrying guns and making the locals uncomfortable," the official said. "Also, some refugees have come across with trucks and tractors which they are using freely for business purposes, whereas a Pakistani who wants to operate a cartage business has to apply for permission and then if he's lucky gets only one specific route."

## BRIEFS

LONDON, (AP) — The Palestine Liberation Organization's London Office has denied Israeli claims it supports neo-Nazi organizations in Europe. Nabil Ramlawi, the PLO's chief representative here, said Friday: "I state categorically and unequivocally that the PLO has no links with anti-Jewish organizations in Europe or elsewhere. We consider any act of discrimination against Jews to be a hostile act against the Palestinian people."

TEL AVIV, (AP) — Former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has opened his campaign to regain leadership of the opposition Labor Party and win back the premiership in next year's general election. Rabin said in an interview on Israel television Friday he would challenge Shimon Peres for leadership of the party.

TUNIS, (AFP) — Arab League Secretary General Cheddi Klibi will be paying a visit to Tokyo at the invitation of the Japanese government, a source close to the League disclosed here. Japanese Ambassador to Tunisia Yataka Tamura went to see Klibi Friday to work out details of the visit. The ambassador said later that his conversation had also touched upon the Middle East situation and the next Arab summit scheduled for November in Amman.

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## Military to release Demirel, Ecevit

ANKARA, Oct. 11 (R) — Ousted Turkish Premier Suleyman Demirel and opposition leader Bulent Ecevit, detained by the armed forces after last month's military takeover, will be released Saturday, a military communique said.

The communique mentioned the two big party leaders by name. It added that all other politicians taken into custody after the coup would also be freed Saturday "except those whose crimes are being investigated."

Military sources said Demirel and Ecevit would be flown to an air force base here Saturday afternoon from the army garrison in western Turkey where they had been held since Sept. 12.

Most of the 160 or so deputies of the dissolved parliament were also released Saturday morning from Ankara's scintillating garrison and returned to their homes. A few are still detained.

Forty of the 44 deputies of the main opposition Republican Peoples Party (RPP) were freed. All 16 deputies of Demirel's Justice Party, the ruling party before the coup, were released.

Only one of the 20 or so deputies of the Muslim National Salvation Party (NSP) was released. The others remain in custody. All 17 deputies of the extreme right wing Nationalist Movement Party (NMP) were still in detention.

Those remaining in custody would be

## U.S., Egypt, Israel resume autonomy talks next week

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (Agencies) — United States, Egyptian and Israeli negotiations on Palestinian autonomy will resume here Tuesday and Wednesday at the level of chiefs of delegation, the U.S. State Department has announced.

Spokesman John H. Trotter said Friday a principal purpose of the discussions, is to set the stage for a summit meeting attended by President Jimmy Carter, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

It will be held after the Nov. 4 election, with Carter presiding even if he is a "lame duck," Trotter said.

The talks next week will be three-sided, with U.S. mediator Sol Linowitz, Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali and Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg participating.

Letter to Carter  
In the meantime, Egypt's Vice President Hosni Mubarak left Cairo for Washington Saturday to discuss with Carter means of breaking the deadlock in the Middle East peace negotiations with Israel and deliver to him a letter from Sadat.

Mubarak is accompanied by a three-man delegation, including Egypt's minister of foreign affairs and minister of state for fore-



Suleyman Demirel



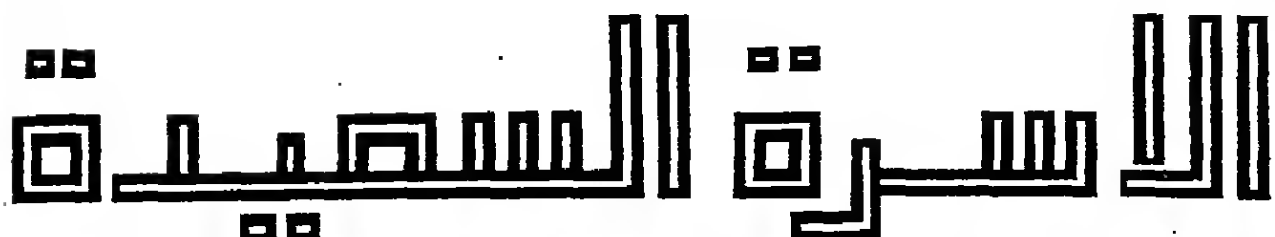
Bulent Ecevit

charged under martial law regulations for their past political activities, the military communique said.

Turkey's other two main party leaders, NMP Chairman Alparslan Turkes and NSP chief Necmettin Erbakan, were flown to a military prison in Ankara two days ago and are being questioned by military prosecutors. Turkes and Erbakan, as well as the other deputies still in custody, are likely to face a military trial for "anti-state activities."



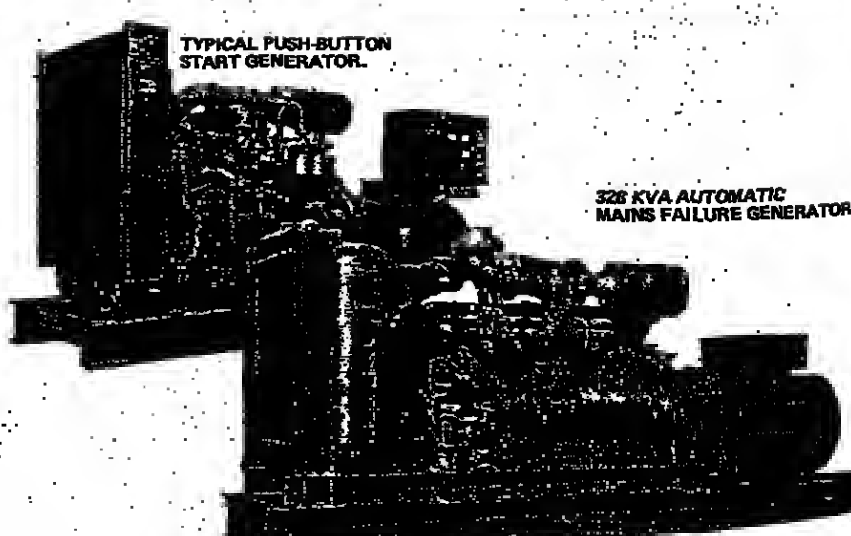
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## In forming trade unions

## Polish agricultural peasants take cue from strikers

By Michael Dobbs

WARSAW (Guardian) — The tiny village of Zbrosza Duza has a good claim to being considered the Gdansk of Polish agriculture. Over the last month, it has become the focal point of attempts by Poland's three million peasants to follow the example set by striking workers and organize themselves into independent trade unions.

Unmarked on road maps, outwardly Zbrosza resembles thousands of other Polish villages. Some 30 miles south of Warsaw, it lies on Poland's sandy central plain. Dominating the flat landscape is a large,

rather ugly, brick church which the villagers built themselves seven years ago after an immense struggle with the Communist authorities. It was here that a meeting was held to launch a new farmers' union in the Warsaw region.

The meeting took place after morning mass. Dressed in their best suits, peasants' delegates from miles around crammed into the crypt beneath the church to give vent to their grievances and sign up as founding members of the independent union. The occasion provided fascinating glimpses not only into the problems of Polish agriculture, but also the crucial role played by the church

in first encouraging and then channeling social protest.

The Zbrosza farmers are now leading the new union, but it was a young peasant from Poznan in western Poland who really set the meeting alive. He drew huge applause when he remarked: "We are people, not cattle. We are the foundation of Poland — and without us the country would starve."

The thrust of his complaint was that agriculture lies at the heart of Poland's present crisis. The individual peasant farmer, on whom the system depends, is looked down upon by the authorities.

An indignant colleague burst in. "When we led to talk about our union with local officials, they kept us standing for one and a half hours. Finally they suggested we sit down — at then we refused so that we could gaze upon them from above." This display of stubbornness drew loud guffaws from the adoring faces around the room.

The farmer from Poznan was correct. For at least 35 years, since the Communists came to power, agriculture has been the Achilles' heel of the Polish economy. With its fertile armlands, Poland should be a rich agricultural country and a net exporter of food to the rest of Europe.

Instead it imports grain, and even meat, on a massive scale. Attempts in the early post-war years to collectivise land were resisted — and the policy was reversed in 1956 by the then Polish leader, Wladyslaw Gomulka. Today private farms account for 80 per cent of Poland's agricultural production. But, largely for ideological reasons, individual holdings have been kept strictly limited in size and are farmed by archaic methods. The inefficient system has been bolstered by huge state subsidies to consumers (amounting to 18 per cent of the total budget).

Low yields have been exacerbated by a series of floods. As a result Poland has had to borrow even more from the West for the import of food and fodder. But this has been insufficient to satisfy consumer demand. Shortages of basic foodstuffs have caused mounting frustration, finally culminating in this summer's outburst of labor unrest.

Jerzy Gorski is one of Zbrosza's leading

private farmers. He has also been involved in peasants' defense committees — an activity that has resulted in frequent calls to the local police station.

A powerfully-built man, he is unusual in that he does not mind being quoted by name. But his complaints reflect the concerns of the vast majority of Polish peasants.

His farm is 15 hectares is large by Polish standards. His income is around 200,000 zlotys a year (\$6,500) — and he says that, while he could easily produce more, it is simply uneconomic for him to do so under the present pricing system.

Sold on the black market, a kilo of meat fetches 200 zlotys (1 dollar — 30 zlotys). But most farmers feel obliged to sell most of their meat through the state cooperative where the price is only 46 zlotys. They do so partly out of fear, partly because for every pig they sell to the state, they are allowed to buy 300 kilos of otherwise unavailable coal.

Gorski estimates that it would only be worth his while producing more meat for a price of between 80 and 90 zlotys a kilo. But that would mean either high prices for the Polish consumer or even larger subsidies. Both these options seem politically unacceptable.

But Gorski's major grievance is the difficulty of buying new machinery or essential supplies. He would like to buy sunlamps for raising small pigs, but they are impossible to find. Without influential connections, Polish tractors can be bought only for dollars — on the black market.

It was the fight to build the church that taught the peasants of Zbrosza Duza how to organize themselves against authority, villagers recall how, in the early seventies, they converted a barn into an illegal makeshift chapel. After three months, the chapel was seized and destroyed by hundreds of police sealed off the village and prevented the peasants from erecting another shrine in its place.

This action provoked a protest from the primate of Poland, Cardinal Wyszynski, who described it as "an unprecedented sacrilege." But it also left people more politically aware and determined. One villager said he went to Warsaw 52 times to ask permission to construct a proper church.



EXTINCTION: Pictured here is a 60-ft. fiber glass fin whale being prepared for an aquarium exhibition. Whales are facing extinction because of whaling industries, but whaling companies in Japan are worried about their extinction.

## Japanese fear whaling ban

By Donald Kirk

TOKYO, (OFNS) — Japan's whaling interests are amassing emotional arguments and scientific evidence to prevent what they fear may be the imminent destruction of their industry by nations anxious to ban whaling.

"Why do they want to destroy us?" asked Chichi Ohmura, vice-secretary of the Japan Whaling Association. "Why do they want to stop us from earning our living?"

The plaintive tone of Ohmura's question indicated the sense of fear as Japanese government officials prepared to fight on its behalf at the annual conference of the International Whaling Commission.

"A ban on whaling would be totally unreasonable," said Kunio Yonezawa, deputy director-general of the Fisheries Agency and leader of the Japanese delegation to the commission.

As a bare minimum, he said, the commission should "stabilise the catch quotas," under which Japanese whalers last year caught 5,510 whales, two-thirds of the quota set for the Soviet Union.

The crux of the argument of Japanese whalers is that the number of minke whales

is increasing. Japanese scientists estimate 170,000 minke — a relatively small species about 28ft long and weighing three tons — are now in the Antarctic, where Japan's lone remaining mother whaling ship and its four catch vessels spend five-and-a-half months a year beginning in October.

The mother ship processed 3,279 minke whales last season, while coastal vessels filled quotas of 1,350 sperm whales, 460 humpback whales and another 421 minke whales.

Japan ate 11,300 tons of whale meat last year, as opposed to 80,000 tons a decade ago, when six factory ships plied the Antarctic and the North Pacific, the latter now completely banned for whaling.

The Japanese, second only to the Russians as a whaling nation, expect only limited co-operation from Soviet delegates to the conference. "The Soviet Union does not send good scientists," said Yonezawa, complaining that Russian delegates "do not always understand what is going on."

He was not pessimistic about the outcome of the conference and said it was too early to consider what Japan would do if the commission ignored its 'scientific arguments' and voted for a complete ban.

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## For a U.S. treaty with Iran

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The writer is professor of government and foreign affairs and chairman of that department at the University of Virginia. He is author of 'The Foreign Policy of Iran, 1500-1941' and 'Iran's Foreign Policy, 1941-1973'.)

By R. K. Rumsfeld

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. — The U.S. administration's attitude toward the long-standing Iranian demand for an apology has so far been purely negative. Since the parliament is likely to add such a demand to Ayatollah Khomeini's conditions for releasing the hostages that were broadcast last month, as Speaker Hojatollah Hashemi Rafsanjani indicated, a more imaginative approach to this problem is necessary. Washington's attitude probably reflects a misperception of the nature of the demand, which is viewed narrowly in terms of Iran's grievances against America for its support of the regime of the late Shah and the alleged crimes of both in Iran. However, what lies behind the Iranians' demand is a deeper concern about future American attitudes and policies toward the revolution in Iran. Is the U.S. really reconciled to the existence of the revolutionary regime? Will the White House truly

refrain from future political and military intervention in Iran? Once the 52 hostages are released, will Washington still resist an impulse to punish Iran? These and similar questions lie at the heart of Iran's demand for an American apology.

Those in Iran who are making the demand express the country's moral indignation at perceived American intervention, and their supporters, hope to achieve several objectives: an irrevocable American commitment to the survival of the revolution, respect for Iran's complete independence, and domestic political mobilization. How can the U.S. address aims that underlie the Iranian demand for an American apology? For the moment, at least, the style and method of an American approach would be more important than the substance. Hence, the U.S. should be willing to declare publicly and unequivocally that upon the immediate and complete release of the hostages, it would be prepared to conclude a long-term treaty of nonalignment and nonintervention with Iran based on the overriding principles of mutual respect, equality and interests. This method would be in keeping with the legalism favored by the Iranian political culture. Accordingly, other assurances such as U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Mus-

kie's nonintervention pledge in his Aug. 20 letter to Iranian Prime Minister Muhammad Ali Rajai should eventually be included in such a treaty. It should not be overlooked that despite Muskie's letter, Khomeini reiterated Iran's demand for such a pledge in his recent speeches.

The U.S. should also declare that it would be prepared to include three additional major commitments in a treaty. First, it would undertake to recognize the revolution unambiguously. The administration's perceived reluctance to deal sympathetically with the revolutionary forces before the downfall of the Shah's regime, his refusal to abdicate, his entry into the U.S., the abortive rescue mission last April that ended in the desert — all these have reinforced the Iranians' penchant for "suspicion" of American "intentions" and "actions." America is seen as the most counter-revolutionary of the super powers.

Second, Washington would re-examine all its agreements and arrangements with pre-revolutionary Iran whether or not they have already been unilaterally denounced by the new regime. Such an American willingness would signal to the Iranian authorities a determination to wipe the slate clean and place all future relations with Iran on a

new basis. And third, as an annex to the treaty, the U.S. would receive a formal statement of the new regime's case against past American policies in Iran. The U.S. would also attach a separate statement of its own views.

The promise of U.S. recognition of the revolution, of political and military nonintervention, of re-examination of all pre-revolutionary agreements and arrangements with Iran, of receiving a statement of the Iranian grievances — and of sympathetic consideration of the financial terms specified by Khomeini — would be offered in return for the immediate and complete release of the hostages. Details of the proposed treaty and settlement of Iran's financial claims would take a long time to work out and would have to be kept separate from an agreement in principle that incorporated the American pledges that would lead to the immediate release of the hostages.

Whatever the past usefulness of Washington's "negative" attitude toward the demand for an apology, it should be urgently reappraised. The parliament in Tehran will probably make such a demand without calling for a trial of the hostages. America must be ready for that possible eventuality. —(NYT)

## MUTUAL DESTRUCTION

As the fighting between Iraq and Iran escalates, the two antagonists have embarked on a systematic destruction of each other's lifeline-oil installations — with the result that by the time the war comes to an end two of the wealthiest Islamic states will have been reduced to penury.

The loss to their own peoples, to the Arab states and the Islamic world is incalculable as it was unnecessary had the two governments been more tolerant of each other. But they were not and the result is the tragedy being enacted at present.

As the two superpowers have shown little or no interest in calling for a ceasefire and a peaceful settlement later on, there is little that anybody else can do to stop the carnage except a concerted effort by the Islamic and Arab states who have a real stake in a peaceful end to the conflict which is bleeding them of some of their best resources. Iran is nobody's surrogate, not after the demise of the Shah, and Iraq is a fiercely independent state and will take orders from nobody.

As such there are grounds to believe that the war will continue especially if both sides can find sources of arms supplies, and, sadly enough, oil, when they run out of their stockpiles very soon.

The mission of the Organization of Islamic Conference had demonstrably failed to impress either side because it started its work at an early stage of the fighting with the Iraqis advancing and the Iranians too deeply wounded to accept mediation before doing something to vindicate their honor.

The Iraqis are still advancing but the Iranians have not been defeated and all is not lost as far as they are concerned. There is a big country with substantial resources and the army was not too badly mauled by the revolution as had been thought before the war. They have stood their ground and would neither be forced to surrender nor to change their government as things stand today.

The OIC must find out anew their conditions for a ceasefire. It is the duty of this body of Islamic countries to stop the massacre of Muslims in this war.

By Andrew Weir

KINGSTON — Jamaica's political divisions are so sharp that people in Kingston say that if you order a Heineken beer, that can identify you as a supporter of the opposition Jamaica Labour Party, and that a drinker of Red Stripe beer is thought of as a supporter of the People's National Party government. Heineken comes in a green bottle, which is the color of the JLP, and Red Stripe is close to the PNP color, orange.

Both sides acknowledge that this election contest is the bitterest in the island's history. At one time difficult to differentiate politically, the JLP and PNP have now swung to political extremes under the pressure of severe economic difficulties.

The PNP opts for "democratic socialism" and the JLP makes clear its allegiance to the private sector and the importance of foreign investment. The election was called, 14 months before the end of the government's term, to "settle and decide" in Prime Minister Michael Manley's words, the economic future of the nation after its break with the International Monetary Fund in March.

The election is due in late October or early November, according to Manley. The exact date depends on the independent electoral commission,

which has yet to complete the registration of an entirely new list of voters. The commission, which is facing problems of finding scrutineers and eliminating bogus registrations, expects to finish the job soon.

Opinion polls in April showed the JLP leading with 57 percent to the PNP's 41 percent, but by the next poll, published in early August, the position was: JLP 53 per cent. Observers point out that the position was similar in 1976, when, months before the election, disaffected PNP voters showed a preference for the JLP, but were won back in time for the vote.

Political violence almost invariably escalates in the immediate pre-election period and it seems that the relative lull in August — about 31 deaths by violence as opposed to 125 in July — is coming to an end with the machine-gunning of eight persons in a PNP stronghold, the largest number killed in a single incident for months.

The JLP blames members of the PNP and Cuban-trained guerrillas for much of the violence, saying that they attack their own sympathizers and blame it on the JLP. PNP members point to foreign interference in the deployment of sophisticated weapons, like M16 self-loading rifles, but neither

side has any concrete evidence.

What is clear from polling habits in the past is that the intimidation of voters damages the chances of the PNP most, as it gets a bigger vote on a high turn-out.

JLP leaders claim the government is attempting to "undermine" the joint policing activities of the Jamaica Constabulary Force and the 3,000-strong Jamaica Defense Force through the 1974 Suppression of Crimes Act, under which the army was deployed in the particularly bloody month of July.

In July the act was put in force for six weeks, but from Aug. 19 and then Sept. 9 it was extended for three-week periods, with added safeguards for those searched and detained, in spite of JLP insistence that the act should stand for at least six months.

This results from deep unease in the government about the sympathy of the army's 130 British-trained officers toward the JLP, and complaints about frequent searches and detentions at the offices of PNP candidates.

The latter have complained of weapons being planted by soldiers and the seizing of confidential canvass lists and internal party documents. PNP activists, especially from the strife-torn areas of Kingston, also charge the army and police with

large-scale intimidation of their party workers.

On the last day of August a questionnaire was discovered that had been in use to find out the personal circumstances and political views of those detained by the police and army. Apparently neither the commissioner of police, nor the army chief of staff, Brig. Neish, knew of it until it was brought to their attention in the press. The questionnaire, which used American spelling throughout, was then withdrawn.

Top government sources suggested to me that a military coup was a strong possibility because of extensive and government propagandizing among the officer corps. On Sept. 2, in a little-reported speech in Kingston, Manley issued a direct warning to the security forces not to meddle in politics and respect the constitution. "I don't take anything from them (the security forces)... I give the orders. I am the prime minister of this country. You learn that."

And on Sept. 22, Finance Minister Hugh Small said: "There is violence because many want to see happen in Jamaica what happened in Turkey."

Sources have independently confirmed that there is a faction in the officer corps in favor of taking political control, though they do not say how well-represented it is. (OFNS)

## Saudi Arabian Press Review

Saturday's newspapers mostly led with Interior Minister Prince Naif's warning against any attempt to exploit the Pilgrimage for political propaganda. He made it clear that the pilgrims have come here "for the worship of God" and not for "political groupings" or raising the "voices of individuals" or distributing pamphlets. In a lead story, *Al Jazirah* reported Iraq as blaming Iran for colluding with Israel and the United States and escalating the conflict in the region. The reported strafing of Dzulfi area by the Iraqi rockets formed the lead story in *Al Yam* newspaper which further reported that Iraqi commandos have destroyed a base the former Shah of Iran had set up to confront Iraq.

In a front-page story, *Al Medina* quoted Agence France Press (AFP) from Beirut as saying President Qaddafi of Libya has declared his support for Iran against Iraq. *Al Riyadh* and *Al Jazirah* gave front-page coverage to a devastating earthquake that destroyed at least 80 per cent of the Algerian town of Asnam on the Mediterranean coast. *Al Jazirah* reported in a page one story that secret contacts have been made between Washington and Tehran regarding the American hostages in Iran and the supply of spare parts for U.S. weapons.

Newspaper editorials highlighted the Kingdom's concern for the pilgrims and Prince Naif's reaffirmation that no political activities would be allowed during the Pilgrimage. Some papers discussed the situation in the Middle East, saying the U.N. Islamic bloc's urge to withhold the papers of the

Israeli delegation is a big practical step that would pave the way for expelling Israel from the world body.

In an editorial on Prince Naif's statement, *Al Medina* noted that the prince's warning against any political activity during the Pilgrimage season reflects the duty of the Muslim sovereign toward his people and pilgrims from all over the world. During the past few years, the number of pilgrims has risen from hundreds of thousands to millions as a result of peaceful conditions prevailing during the performance of religious obligations, the paper said. It added that God enjoined the Pilgrimage to create direct links between Him and his creatures undisturbed by any worldly pursuits. The paper reaffirmed that protection of Islamic obligations from any alien tendency and slogans is the responsibility of this country and its leadership, and that is why the Interior Minister stressed that the state is determined to stop any such activity by force, the paper said.

*Al Riyadh* observed that God has blessed this country with the Holy Harams in Mecca and Medina, and this divine honor makes it obligatory on Saudi Arabia to render every possible service for the ease and comfort of the pilgrims to the House of God. The state serves the pilgrims selflessly and with full conviction that it has a divine-ordained responsibility toward the pilgrims, it said. The paper emphasized that the Pilgrimage must not be made to serve political ends or to raise any slogans,

but everyone must contribute his effort to maintain the serenity of the House of God. It further stressed that security and peace during the Pilgrimage is not the responsibility of the security machinery alone, but every citizen and pilgrim must consider it a joint responsibility.

On the same subject, *Al Bilad* noted that the Kingdom's concern for the pilgrims' services stems from a feeling of responsibility toward the Muslims of the world. Islam is a religion of peace, righteousness, justice and sublime values and principles, and Saudi Arabia persistently strives to pursue these principles in its policies in every sphere, the paper said. It added that the Kingdom mobilizes all its energy to create peaceful and comfortable conditions for the pilgrims during the performance of their religious obligations.

*Al Nadwa* noted in an editorial that Prince Naif was explicit in his warning against any exploitation of the Pilgrimage for political purposes. The state which strives ceaselessly to minimize the difficulties of the pilgrims feels convinced it has a right to decide what should be forbidden during the performance of the religious obligations by the pilgrims, the paper said, and hoped the pilgrims would comply with the regulations and Pilgrimage directives.

On the other hand, *Al Jazirah* discussed the Middle East situation and the deliberations of the U.N. General Assembly on the Palestine issue. It referred to the U.N. Islamic bloc's official move to

restrain the credentials of the Israeli delegation during the next session of the Assembly. It said a mere demand to restrain the credentials does not neces-

sarily mean Israel's immediate expulsion from the world body, but it certainly is a big step that might pave the way for ostracising it from the U.N.



On President Sadat's order to bury the mummies, an Egyptian tells a Jewish traveler: "This is the burial place of the Camp David mummy!"



# Tricksters snatch travellers

By Lee Benedict

JEDDAH — Unsuspecting new arrivals in Jeddah often find themselves shanghaied to second-rate hotels.

The scam works this way: Businessmen arriving in the city for the first time are besieged by drivers as they leave the international arrivals building at the airport.

Not all of the cabbies are legitimate. Some are not cabbies at all, but are tied-in with small hotel operators looking for business anyway they can get it.

A traveller who gets into one of the bogus cabs is liable to find himself at a small, run-down hotel off the beaten track rather than at the first class property he requests.

The driver tells his prey that he has just come from the Sheraton or the Meridien or one of the other first-class properties in town and that the hotel is sold out and turning away new arrivals. By this time, the car is in front of the second-rate property and the confused passenger is prodded into registration so as to avoid having no room at all in what he is led to believe is a sold-out city.

Here's how the scheme unfolded for one new arrival in the city.

He accepted the offer of a young man at the

*Bogus taxis lie in wait*

doorway of the terminal to take him to "any destination" in his nearby cab. The "cab" was actually a beat-up, 3-year-old Datsun parked in a pay lot in front of the domestic terminal. Despite the less-than-inviting condition of the car, the traveler got in and asked to be taken to the Al-Badr Sheraton.

After a short drive, the driver pulled up in front of a 5-story building three or four kilometers from the airport and asked for 30 Riyals.

"But this isn't the Sheraton," the passenger protested. "I want to go to the Sheraton." "Sold out," the driver countered. "I just came from there with another passenger. They wouldn't take him. Filled up. Better stay here."

Against his better judgement, the traveller checked in. While the small lobby was unimpressive but clean, the room was anything but acceptable. It was actually an efficiency apartment with a broken door latch, a naked light bulb hanging from the center of the ceiling and a dirty, stand-up kitchen.

The room did have a telephone, fortunately, and the traveller put in a call to the Sheraton to check the driver's story. "Sold out? No, not at all," came the reply. "We have plenty of rooms available." With that he

asked the Sheraton to send a car for him, gathered his gear together and went downstairs to check out.

Getting out of the hotel proved a lot more difficult than getting in. The desk clerk and the manager argued vigorously that the traveller couldn't leave without paying SR285 for the room.

Finally, when he saw a car pull up in front, the man picked up his bags and walked out the front door. Right behind him came the desk clerk shouting that he couldn't leave without paying.

As the traveller got into the car, he was dismayed to see the driver jump out and take on the desk clerk in a shouting match, apparently over who had "rights" to the traveller. Soon the argument turned into a shouting and pushing match.

Thoroughly alarmed, the traveller got back out and offered the clerk 50 Riyals, the last of the amount of Saudi currency he got in Britain to tide him over until he could convert currency at the hotel.

The cab driver pushed the money away from the clerk, protesting that the traveller shouldn't pay anything. And the fracas raged on as the traveller, by now worried that the confrontation might turn more violent, waited in the car.

Suddenly, the driver broke off the argument, stuck his hand in the car, grabbed the 50 Riyals from the traveller and turned the money over to the clerk. That ended the incident and within seconds the driver was speeding off toward the Sheraton.

Five minutes later, the relieved traveller was striding toward the cashier's counter to get Riyals to pay the driver who trailed behind him.

"How much," he asked.

"Fifty Riyals," the reply came back.

"That's a lot to charge for a trip from the airport," the hotel cashier interjected.

"That's okay," the relieved traveller smiled. "He earned it. I was shanghaied and he rescued me."

Postscript: how many other travellers are similarly "shanghaied" is a matter of conjecture. Probably not many. But in the week that followed, the traveller ran into three others who had the same experience. The three, members of a film crew, stayed at the smaller property even though they were suspicious of the driver's story. They found the hotel acceptable under the circumstances, but said they would not have chosen to stay there had they not been "shanghaied" there.

The moral of the story is never get in a vehicle that is obviously not a legitimate taxi. And no matter where the driver takes you, insist that he take you to your requested destination. If your hotel is indeed sold out, the desk clerk will almost always recommend alternative facilities of a similar quality.



HEALTHY: To enjoy their work and play, school children need nourishing food.

## Healthy lunchbox can be tasty treat

By Kathy Lund

JEDDAH — Now that children are back at school again, the daily question of what to give them for lunch reappears. School lunchers are a constant challenge to mothers, requiring what seem to be mutually exclusive ingredients — food that children will eat and enjoy, but will also be nutritious.

Yet, the school lunch is a vital meal. As nutrition experts point out, good health begins in childhood, and the midday meal is probably the most important one of the day for children. The contents of the lunchbox that your child takes off to school each day need some thought if they are going to fulfill the demands that will be made on them.

Because children and teenagers are always active — and also growing rapidly — they need plenty of nutritious foods. Without the right sort of meals they will become listless, their growth may be interfered with and their general health and resistance to illness may be affected seriously.

The midday meal is important because of its timing. Breakfast should form the basis of the energy-giving foods for the day ahead. The evening meal should be sufficiently light, with easily digested foods, which will not interfere with the child's necessary restful sleep.

It is therefore the role of the lunchtime meal to make its full contribution toward the nutrients essential for proper growth and development.

What food should do for children is give

them energy for work and play and keep bodies fit and in good running order to ensure growth to healthy adulthood. Foods that will provide energy, according to nutritionists, are cereals, bread, butter and other fats. Fruit and vegetables will provide vitamins to regulate the body functions and help build resistance to disease. And meats, fish, eggs, milk and cheese are the magic ingredients that provide materials for the growth and repair of tissues.

The suggested ideal foods for lunch are proteins — rich foods such as meat, fish, eggs and cheese; bread and butter; fresh fruit and/or salad vegetables; and drinks of milk or fruit juice. More often than not the school lunch consists of sandwiches so the choice of bread and fillings should be given thought.

Health experts usually recommended that wholegrain cereal bread be used, although it is not always easy to buy locally. Well chosen fillings for white bread sandwiches will still be nutritious, but those wishing to use wholegrain bread may find an American variety in the freezer section of the larger supermarkets. However, be warned, it is expensive.

Fillings for bread should be chosen to provide the right nutrients, and also to balance the carbohydrates and fats contained in the bread and butter. Variety is desirable to provide interest and appetite appeal. A reasonable combination would be to have one protein-rich filling (eggs, meat) combined perhaps with salad vegetables (lettuce, tomato) and another with a sandwich spread such as peanut butter or vegetable and yeast

extract, such as marmite. Dried fruits and nuts can provide interesting and tasty supplements to a lunch, either by themselves or as part of the sandwich filling.

Tasty alternatives for the lunchbox can include hard boiled eggs, wedges of cheese, thick slices of meat, conked meatballs or salad pieces packed in individual containers with an ice cube or two to keep them cool and moist. In cooler weather hot soups, especially the home-made variety containing lots of vegetables and meat, can make an interesting and nutritious change. The lunchbox should also contain a piece of fruit each day, preferably something easy to peel, like a banana, or something the skin of which can be eaten, such as an apple or pear.

You can also add a nutritious treat to the lunchbox, something you can make yourself. The following cookie recipe contains a variety of the ingredients listed as necessary for a healthy diet such as eggs, oats and cereals. Honey also has lots of good food value.

Honey Nougat Bars

Ingredients: 4 oz. butter, 1 tablespoon honey, 1 egg, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup coconut, 1 cup rolled oats, 1 cup self raising flour, 1 oz. chopped walnuts or flaked almonds.

Mix together sugar, flour, coconut and oats. Melt butter and honey. Add to dry ingredients and also mix in beaten egg. Mix well and spread into flat baking tray. Sprinkle with chopped nuts and press down. Cook approximately 30 minutes at 350 degrees. Remove from oven, cool and cut into desired sizes.



## Cool off on a camel at Al Shaffa

JEDDAH, Oct. 11 — Those people weary of the heat and humidity of the desert can escape to Taif and its surrounding areas for cooling off. One such place is Al Shaffa. The

area consists of old watchtowers, agricultural land and outdoor tea shops. Many small entrepreneurs offer rides on camels for visitors.

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## Deng gave first warning Taiwan strains U.S.-China ties

PEKING, Oct. 11 (AFP) — During his highly successful visit to the United States early last year, Communist Chinese strongman Deng Xiaoping reportedly told President Jimmy Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, that the Sino-American normalization had triggered no opposition in China, "except in the province of Taiwan."

Nearly two years after this sally by one of the architects of the spectacular rapprochement between Washington and Peking, the issue of Taiwan is the first serious snag to cloud the development of Sino-American relations.

An Oct. 2 agreement between Washington and Taipei granting diplomatic privileges to each other's representatives touched off a strong attack by the Chinese official press. This was later followed by for-

mal "verbal representation" by Peking, a U.S. spokesman said.

Chinese leaders see the U.S.-Taiwan accord as a sign that Washington plans to maintain "official" ties with Taipei. These ties were broken off when Washington established diplomatic relations with Peking on Jan. 1, 1979.

The Oct. 2 agreement was signed between the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) and Taiwan's Coordination Council for North American Affairs (CCNAA), two non-governmental bodies unofficially acting as consulates since the Sino-American normalization to supervise bilateral cultural and trade links.

The Chinese media insisted that the accord, endorsed by Washington, was an "open violation" of the principles governing U.S. recognition of China.

China, according to the U.S. spokesman, has expressed "unhappiness and concern" over the matter, a stand which ironically almost parallels that of the Nationalist Chinese government, which is uneasy about Washington's cozy relationship with Peking.

In Taipei the agreement on diplomatic privileges was welcomed as a kind of restoration of official ties.

Both Peking and Taipei reject the principle of "two Chinas." Chinese leaders blasted U.S. Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan precisely for advocating a "two China" policy by calling for a resumption of governmental ties with the Kuomintang-ruled island.

When Washington broke off these ties in 1979, the Nationalist Chinese government angrily denounced the move while anti-American demonstrations were staged in Taipei. This is what Deng was referring to in his statement to Brzezinski.

U.S. Ambassador to China Leonard Woodcock has already been summoned to the foreign ministry twice this year over Taiwan. The first time he was handed a protest over U.S. delivery of arms to Taiwan while the second time Peking, reacting to statements made by Reagan on Taiwan, reaffirmed its known posture on the issue. The latest Chinese protest was delivered to U.S. Embassy counselor Roy Stapleton.

Sino-American negotiations have already stumbled on the question of frozen assets in both countries since 1949 and on the conclusion of a textile agreement. These snags did not seriously affect the relationship between Washington and Peking.

But the Chinese Communist Party organ *People's Daily* clearly warned that the recent Taiwan-U.S. accord was "bound to be detrimental" to a further strengthening of Peking-Washington ties.



REDDY IN SOFIA: President Sanjiva Reddy of India is greeted at Sofia airport on his visit to Bulgaria last week. At right is Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Communist Party.

## Soviets end longest space voyage

MOSCOW, Oct. 11 (AP) — Two Soviet cosmonauts ended the longest flight in space history Saturday and returned to earth, the Soviet news agency Tass reported.

Leonid Popov and Valery Ryumin returned to earth today after accomplishing the program of work on board the Soviet station Salyut 6. Tass said shortly before 2 p.m. Moscow time. The cosmonauts returned on their 185th day in space. They were launched from Soviet central Asia April 9.

The cosmonauts "mothballed" the orbiting space lab Friday and prepared to return to earth after completing nearly six months in

space. Mission director Alexei Yeliseyev was quoted as saying before the landing that "from the viewpoint of all experts of the mission control center, the cosmonauts have worked gloriously."

They broke the world record for space endurance of 175 days and 36 minutes set a year earlier. Ryumin, an engineer who was a co-holder of the previous record and spent another two days in space before that, has spent just short of a year in space.

Tass said that the mission has already produced "several thick volumes" of scientific findings.

## Fired shot for U.S.

### War-opener Chockie dies

DENVER, Colorado, Oct. 11 (AP) — Michael B. Chockie, who was credited with being the first American to fire a shot at the enemy during World War I, has died at the age of 91.

Chockie, who died last Sunday, was buried Thursday with military honors in Fort Logan National Cemetery near here.

According to the Oct. 13, 1917 issue of *Sea Power*, a Navy publication, Michael B. Chockie fired that first shot on April 6, 1917, the day U.S. President Woodrow Wilson declared war on Germany.

*Sea Power* said Chockie, a corporal in a marine detail on duty at the Guam harbor,

in the Pacific, fired the first of three shots across the bow of a German launch heading for the interned German warship *Cor-moran* in the bay.

The enemy launch stopped and its crew surrendered, the *Sea Power* article said.

American troops did not fire any shots at Germans in France until Oct. 23, 1917, when a battery of the Sixth Field Artillery sent a shell toward German lines near Bathelmont, France. The intervening six months from the time of Wilson's declaration to the day the war in France got underway were devoted to gearing up the U.S. forces and American industry for the nation's first large-scale overseas war.

## Nobel geneticists credited with success of transplants

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP) — Doctors who know the work of the 1980 Nobel prize winners in medicine say the three men helped make modern organ transplants possible and that their work may lead to conquest of many chronic diseases.

Immunologists George Snell, Jean Dausset and Baruj Benacerraf shared the \$211,000 prize for their work in the discovery of how genes influence the body's system of defense against infection.

The work of Snell and Dausset led directly to the modern technique of "tissue typing," which ensures that a donated organ will be

## Censors rejected effort to publish Milosz' writings

WARSAW, Oct. 11 (AP) — The Polish Writers' Union tried unsuccessfully in 1975 to get the censor's ban lifted on Nobel Literature prizewinner Czeslaw Milosz' writings, a Communist Party official says.

Jerzy Putrament, vice president of the union, was quoted in a Warsaw government-run daily Friday as predicting the ban would be lifted soon and that anti-Communist Milosz' works would appear in Polish bookstores. Poland's state-controlled press announced the news of Milosz's selection for the 1980 prize in banner headlines Friday.

Speaking of the union's efforts, Putrament said, "At the time (the attempt) ran into objections from the propaganda hierarchy. Putrament is a member of the party central committee. "But we need not shudder any more because those propagandists are gone."

"If the president's the council of state sends Milosz a congratulatory message, Milosz' works are bound to be published here," Putrament said. He was referring to one of the many letters and columns of praise from official circles for Milosz, who fled Poland permanently in 1951 and has been critical of the Communist system.

Milosz' poetry and other writings have been available only from an underground publisher except for some poems in an anthology published in 1972 and another about to be released.

Literary critic Adam Wazyk said, "I think that since T.S. Eliot there has been no equally accurate winner of the prize (in literature)."

A Catholic daily wrote glowingly: — "Milosz has never broke his psychic, emotional bonds with Poland... Milosz is a persistent champion for the dignity, courage and freedom of man who is so much humiliated and degraded by this century. And the champions those values with praiseworthy foresightedness."

## Election to test Manley socialism

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 11 (Guardian) — Jamaica's embattled prime minister, Michael Manley, announced last week that the Caribbean island's long-awaited general election would be held on Oct. 30 to give a verdict on his "democratic socialist" policies, which have troubled Washington for the past six years.

The poll, which Manley seems likely to lose, could cap a year of success for U.S. policy in the Caribbean, where the left has been defeated electorally and otherwise in six countries. Manley's defeat would be a welcome respite for Washington from its difficulties in Central America.

The elections, constitutionally a year early, were promised by Manley last February at the height of a dispute with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) over conditions for rescuing Jamaica's near-bankrupt economy, which recently took another battering from Hurricane Allen.

Backed by radicals in his People's National Party (PNP), he refused to agree to the IMF's demands for huge cuts in government spending and said he would call an early election to

compatible with the body into which it is transplanted and lessens the chances of rejection. Success with this technique has led to some 6,000 kidney transplants a year in the United States, and a smaller but growing number of transplants of bone marrow, heart and other organs.

Meanwhile, studies by Benacerraf and others have proved that the same genes involved within tissue typing affect whether a person is likely to get such common, chronic diseases as rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis and juvenile-onset diabetes.

"They (the Nobel recipients) are exemplars of the marvelous progress made in cellular immunology," said Dr. Paul Snowden Russell, chief of transplantation at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston.

Dr. Robert Good, vice president of Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York, said the work of the three has led to "whole new approaches to genetic engineering and transplantation... I don't see how the prize committee could have made a better choice."

Snell's contribution was to identify a set of genes — he called them the "major histocompatibility complex" — which chiefly determine whether transplanted tissue will be rejected in the mouse.

"Histocompatibility," from the root "histo" meaning tissue, simply refers to tissues which are similar to each other.

Snell's discovery followed years of careful breeding to produce strains of mice that varied only in one or a few of these genes. His mice are still the standard tool in laboratory work in this field.

Snell found that transplants usually succeed among mice with matched histocompatibility genes, and usually fail in unmatched mice. Dausset and others found a similar histocompatibility complex on human chromosome pair No. 6. It now appears that most vertebrates have such a complex somewhere in their chromosomes.

In both mice and men, the histocompatibility genes determine the composition of special cell surface proteins — histocompatibility antigens — that appear on most cells in the body.

The immune system uses these proteins like fingerprints to distinguish "self" from "foreign" tissue, and to attack the foreign. In addition, immune cells must recognize these histocompatibility antigens to cooperate with each other in fighting disease.

There are four classes of histocompatibility antigens — A, B, C and D — and each person has two sets of each, one for each No. 6 chromosome.

Since there are 20 known variations of A, more than 40 of B, eight of C and 16 of D, the possible number of combinations is immense. It may exceed the number of humans who have ever lived.

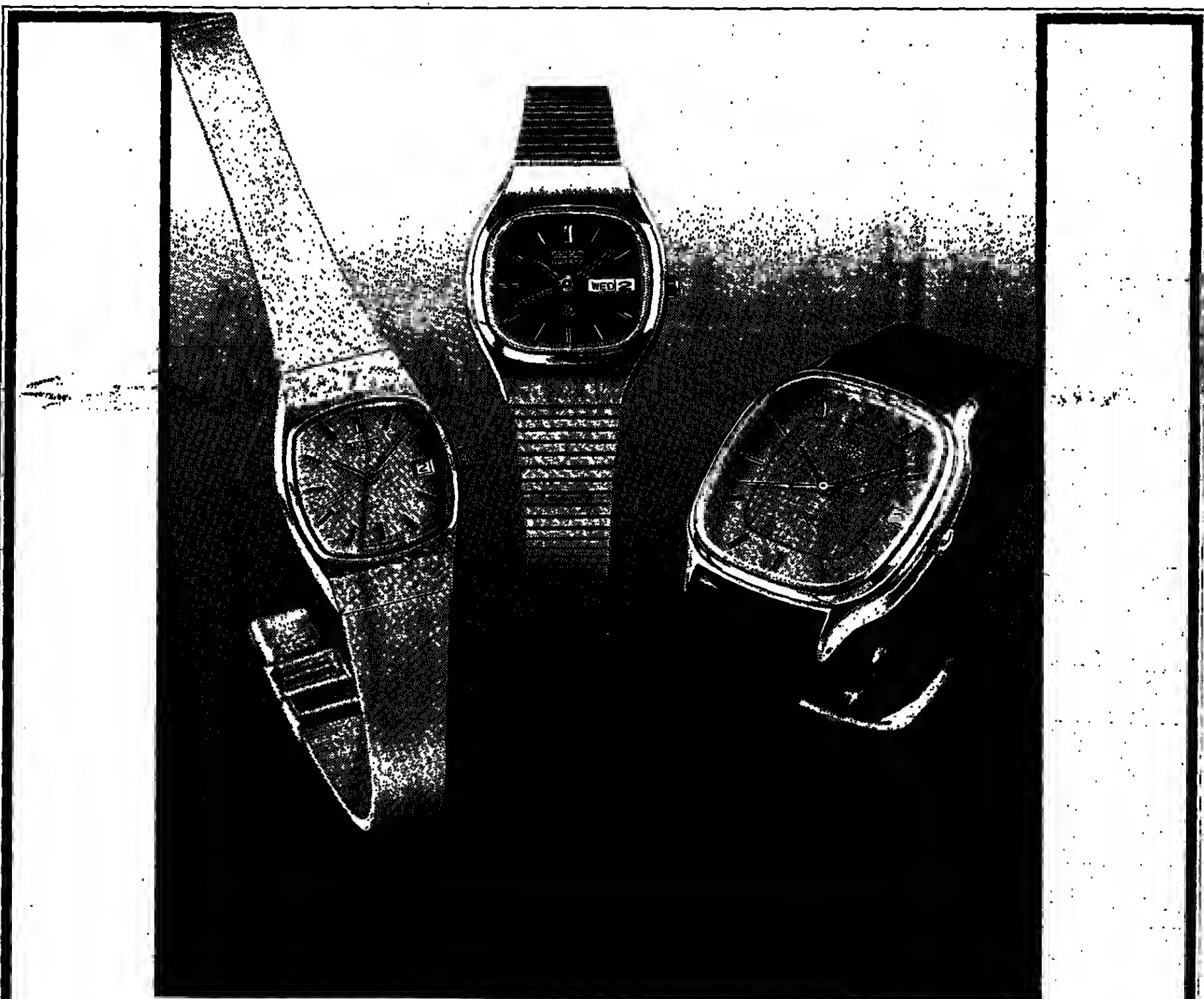
allow Jamaicans to decide "which economic path to follow."

The right-wing opposition leader, Edward Seaga, says he will end the island's alliance with radical Caribbean states such as Cuba, Grenada and Nicaragua and revert to a close cooperation with the United States.

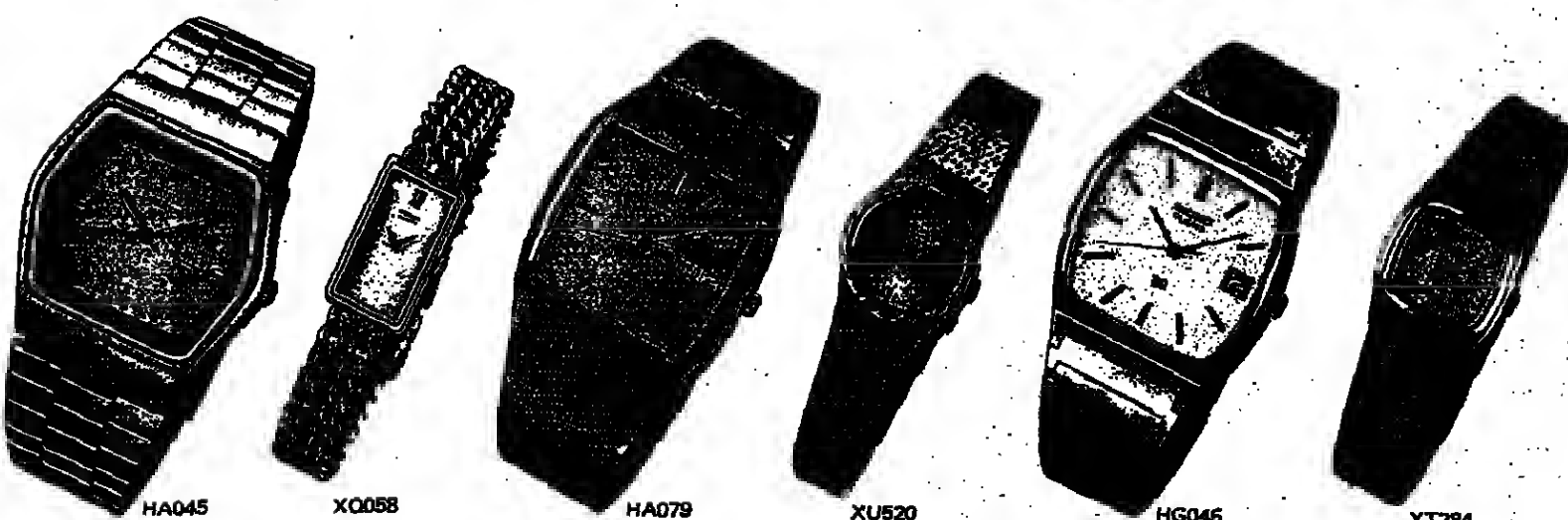
Manley's aides have charged that a CIA-organized "destabilization" operation similar to the one which ousted the Chilean leader, Salvador Allende, in 1973, is under way again in Jamaica, as it was at the last elections in 1976. Civil violence, between difficult-to-control partisans of Manley and Seaga, continues to preoccupy the government.

An opinion poll published in the local *Gleaner* newspaper at the weekend said Seaga's Jamaica Labor Party was likely to win the election with an eight to 10-seat majority in the 60-seat parliament. The PNP, in power since 1972, won a 17-seat majority in 1976.

A few weeks ago, the finance minister, Hugh Small, asked the IMF to comment on reports that Seaga had already begun negotiations with the fund in anticipation of electoral victory.



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### Stroessner's influence everpresent

## Paraguay: paradise corruption built

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Oct. 11 — This is a country you could love to hate. For starters, there is an egocentric military dictator who imitates Nazism, a political party so corrupt that it might give lessons in graft to old New York's Tammany Hall and a court system used more on influence and money than justice.

Compounding matters are a dispirited and organized opposition, a poor and semi-literate population, a virtually non-existent social welfare system and one of the world's ugliest and most flagrant smuggling operations.

But before concluding that Paraguay is an unjust backwater in the middle of South America — one that might be better ignored — one ought to consider its positive qualities. Each of the country is beautiful, fertile and productive. The weather is lovely most of the year. The people are patient, kind and honest — the harp is their national instrument.

"This place is a paradise, or it would be if it didn't have this one problem," a foreign diplomat said. The problem is politics in general, and Alfredo Stroessner, president and general of the army, in particular.

Stroessner, the son of a German immigrant, has been in power since he led a coup in 1954. In that time, he had exercised total political control and, diplomatic sources say, amassed a fortune.

Although he has publicly expressed admiration for Nazism and provided a haven for German war criminals, his own rule has been devoid of ideology beyond vague expressions of anti-Communism. To some, his dictatorship is a benign one — the average Paraguayan is untouched by his tough attitude toward opponents — and many admire him for the economic progress, the new schools and the work ethic he has brought to the country.

The personal character of his regime is seen everywhere. The new airport in Asuncion is named the President Stroessner International Airport. The nation's fastest-growing city, on the border with Brazil, is Port Stroessner, and the general's picture is everywhere in Asuncion. Perhaps best illustrating the point is a large neon sign dominating the city's central plaza. At first it glows in small letters, Paz, Trabajo, Bienestar — Peace, Work and Well Being with — then the lights go out, to be replaced with large letters spelling out Stroessner.

No other person's name or face appears on posters here. The only other indication of a political presence of any importance is the Colorado Party, an organization controlled by Stroessner and used to dispense the pat-

ronage and other rewards that reinforce his rule.

The sweep of the Colorado Party's — and Stroessner's — power is so extensive that nearly every person in this country of 2.9 million people is listed in computer files the party maintains in its modernistic headquarters in the center of Asuncion.

But all is not well with Stroessner. At 67, he is reportedly beginning to suffer from the problems of age. His hands and face are puffy, the result, some diplomatic sources say, of taking cortisone shots to treat arthritis. He also reportedly has a heart condition.

Paraguay is in the midst of an economic boom resulting from a joint project with Brazil to build an enormous hydroelectric plant on their frontier. But the sudden influx of money, about \$250 million a year for Paraguay, is putting stresses on what had been a rudimentary, agriculture-based economy.

But the difficult problem will not come until Stroessner dies or otherwise leaves office. He has made absolutely no provision for a successor, according to diplomats and officials of his government. Stroessner has two sons, but he has made no known plans for either of them — or anyone else — to step in behind him. The future, an opposition figure says, "will be chaos, chaos."

This prospect evidently does not concern the general. "I don't plan on dying," he told a group of foreign reporters recently.

One of the fascades of democracy Stroessner has created is an official opposition that is allowed to run for the presidency and in turn put up candidates for the two-house national congress.

But the opposition's presidential candidate never wins and its congressional slate, while automatically given a third of the seats in the powerless legislature, is never allowed an opportunity to take control.

Among the plums Stroessner passes out to neutralize the "opposition" are shares in what some experts say is one of the most blatant contraband operations in the world. The stores in Asuncion are crammed with goods, often available at prices below those in the countries of origin.

For instance, Paraguay is among the world's largest importers of American cigarettes. A pack of cigarettes costs less in Asuncion than in New York or Washington.

The country exports more coffee than it produces, with most of it being smuggled in from Brazil and then sold to other countries, all escaping the high Brazilian coffee tax. Imported cars are subject to a 100 per cent duty, but few are actually taxed.

Although Stroessner runs a police state,

there is little interference in the life of the average Paraguayan. Most business is in private hands, and there are few policemen or soldiers on the streets.

Even newspapers are allowed to criticize the government as long as they avoid direct attacks on Stroessner and the military and as long as they do not mention the possibility of high-level involvement in graft.

But although Stroessner's rule appears benign in many ways, he does not allow much room for serious dissent. Opposition leaders have been arrested, beaten up, or both. The judiciary system gives no protection. "In fact, there is no judiciary system that you would recognize," a European diplomat commented.

An Asuncion businessman seconded this view. "It isn't only a matter of the courts not protecting political rights," he said. "If you have a contract dispute with a business rival, and you sue, whether you win or not depends on three things: first, what general you know, secondly, what level of contact you have in the Colorado (Party) and third, who pays the judge the most money."

Political oppression in Paraguay can be

direct. Recently, a reporter for an Asuncion newspaper was jailed for more than three weeks because he accurately quoted a government minister. It seemed that the minister had given a wrong answer.

"There are spies everywhere," an opponent of the regime said. "I am followed, and so are my wife and children. I am afraid to speak out publicly, and meetings like this (with a foreign reporter) can be very dangerous."

There are few political prisoners, but often-used tactic of the government, according to a diplomat here, is to arrest someone, make no charges and keep no record but put him in jail indefinitely, often after beating him.

"Stroessner may be an old-fashioned dictator, but he's smart," an American observer said. "The people are left alone for the most part. The economy is improving and conditions here are better than in many poor countries. He lets the people make money and he provides stability. But he also makes sure the people know that, if they step out of line, his security agents will know about it and they will be punished."



LEONARDO FOR SALE: Dr. Carlo Pedretti, a professor of art history, displays part of an illustrated manuscript on the physics of water by Leonardo Da Vinci. The manuscript, worth \$14 million by some estimates, goes on sale in London in December.

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## He's 'bananas' over spuds

BRUSSELS, Oct. 11 (AP) — Did the CIA sprinkle insects over East Germany to destroy the potato crops there? Did potatoes take the industrial revolution possible? Is it the Adirondack Indian Chief George Crum invented potato chips? And if did, does anybody care?

Yes, but only if they're as crazy about potatoes as Tim Hughes. And chances are good no one goes Bananas over potatoes the way this 35-year-old native of Haddonfield, New Jersey, does. Outside a Belgian hamlet on the southern fringe of the lush hills that framed the Waterloo battlefield where Napoleon made his last stand in 1815, Hughes runs the world's only potato museum.

Ask him why he does it, and you will receive replies like: "Potatoes are fun" and "Do you know potatoes offer more food value per acre than any other crop?"

Few people know this because potatoes are an image problem, according to Hughes. "But the homely spud should not be ridiculed," he cautioned in an interview. "It's the world's most undervalued plant."

He learned a few years ago that someone had compiled a world directory of museums. There was no potato museum.

"Why was that significant," Hughes recalled thinking then. "Why would the potato deserve a museum?"

At the time he taught grade 5 at the International School of Brussels, 20 kilometers north of the museum. It quickly became a class project, and never stopped growing.

When Hughes quit in 1979 to become a freelance writer he took the project with him and turned the second floor of his house — once the lodge of a local chateau — into a potato museum. Visits are free and by appointment to his unmarked museum that is cluttered with potato bags, mashers, basters and peelers. There are also preserve jars with Colorado beetles — the potato farmer's number one enemy — and specimens of some of the world's 10,000 potato varieties.

The museum contains posters (such as the World War II one urging Britons to eat more potatoes), cookbooks, postcards, potato mining tools and lore of Liam O'Flaherty's famine.

On one wall hangs an Idaho license plate

boasting "famous potatoes" that was donated by U.S. Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus, a former Idaho governor. "He heard about this place and sent me the plate," said Hughes.

Hughes shows potato movies. And visitors will hear Louis Armstrong toot the potato beat lines or hear other music about but potatoes and others saying "potah-toes."

Hughes is particularly interested in the potato's impact on social conditions. "The potato famine in Ireland was caused by late blight, a relatively harmless fungus if detected early on. But no one did and some 28 million Irish died and a million emigrated between 1845 and 1850," he said.

The potato's introduction in Europe, he added, meant better diets and consequently, a lower mortality rate "which eventually yielded the manpower for the industrial revolution."

Potatoes were discovered in South America by the Spanish conquistadores, yet for centuries many people did not know that. Hughes has an old photograph of a statue of Sir Francis Drake holding a potato flower in one hand.

"The monument stood in Offenbugg, West Germany, where the people thought the Englishman had brought it to Europe," according to Hughes. The statue was destroyed by the Nazis but that was not because they cared for the origins of the potato.

Hughes' head is filled with tuber trivia. A favorite story of his is about Chief Crum who worked as a cook at the Moon Lake House Hotel in Saratoga Springs, New York.

"One night, in 1853, Cornelius Vanderbilt, the industrialist, came to dinner and ordered French fried potatoes, but sliced as thinly as he once had them in France."

"Insulted, the chief peeled wafer-thin potato slices which he fried and served. For years they would be called Saratoga chips. Today we call them potato chips."

Hughes can speak of his hobby almost without end. "Did Thomas Jefferson introduce French fries to America? Why do some people peel potatoes and others don't? I'd like to go to the dozen or so potato cities, lakes and creeks across the U.S. I also want to go to the South Atlantic island of Tristan da Cunha where potatoes buy stamps."

"They usually stay put on their nests," said Helander. "Although a golden eagle has such a tremendous wingspan it can often have trouble carrying a hare in its claws. It will tend to take the hare back to the nest in pieces instead."

But there have been previous incidents of peregrine falcons attacking helicopters that have flown close to their nests, said nature research Professor Martin Tjernberg at the National College of Forestry.

Helicopters have become increasingly popular for herding reindeer in recent years, although recent research showed that in the process an increasing number of the animals suffer stress resulting in stomach ulcers.

## Eagle retaliates in Swedish north

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 11 (OFNS) — The title was more than a little one-sided but for while it was almost as if nature was at last giving back against human incursions into Europe's last wilderness, as Sweden's far north is billed in the tourist brochures.

A hundred or so reindeer were being herded by helicopter in a remote, mountainous area known as Kidanafjallen in the province of Vasterbotten when a golden eagle swooped in with the sun behind it and tackled the mechanical intruder. On its first pass across the cockpit of the Bell-47 helicopter it startled pilot Sten Karbro and his Lapp companion Per Baer. "I'd never seen anything like it in my life before," said Karbro.

The eagle gained height and came in again for a second attack. Karbro and Baer watched in amazement as the bird with its 8-foot wingspan closed in on them. But this time the eagle was hit by the helicopter's rotor and died instantly.



# Severe control of world food supplies foreseen

## Bonn-E. Berlin ties slump to lowest level in years

Government	
Authority	Description
Department of Agriculture	Conservation of Wildlife

## ***n ties slump in years***

They said it appeared to be an attempt to "batten down the hatches" in expectation of increased tension and instability in Eastern Europe in connection with the continuing unrest in Poland.

No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
------------------	-------------	-----------------

Foreign analysts in Peking said it can be cheaper for China to import wheat for urban consumption than to transport the domestic crop. The country has switched some land to pasture to increase meat production.

# sharply to negative

1979, but according to native De La Cruz his village was an island of poverty. . . .

Tabasco state Governor Leandro Rovirosa said the discovery of oil triggered many development projects but houses, schools,

But in Tucta, villagers go barefoot, wear

## Wall street forecasters Interest rates turning downward very soon

fall short of its goal of becoming a major economic power by the year 2000, one of Peking's top economists said Friday. Xue Muqiao, considered one of the architects of China's economic reforms, said Peking can

— Frenchmen will have to cut back their champagne intake drastically in the years ahead so as to leave a fairer share for consumers in less privileged countries. These alarming figits have been announced by the

tember following this summer's severe drought and hot weather, falling to 647 billion bushels, the U.S. Agriculture Department said Friday. The figure is 17 per cent below last year's record harvest. The ne

Africa must look eastward to find better trade opportunities, a senior economist of the standard Bank said here this week, a few days before Premier Pieter A. Botha's official visit to Taiwan starting next Monday.

## Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Department of Water & Sewage, Medina	Supply and fixing of water pipeline network	74/400/401	800	Oct. 28
Directorate of the National Guard, Riyadh	Supply of horse feed	13/400/401	1000	Nov. 25
Ministry of Health	Repairs to the stage at the Health Institute in Riyadh	664	300	Oct. 29
Directorate General of Meteorology	Supply of equipment for a model environmental lab to check pollution in air and water	—	1000	Nov. 8
Directorate General of Girls' Colleges	Supply of chemical materials	12	300	Nov. 1
" " "	Supply of lab equipment	13	500	Nov. 8
Department of Education, Najran	Construction of a school building with concrete ceiling (Model 3)	—	500	Nov. 1

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SHIPS MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HOURS ON  
THE 11TH OCTOBER, 1980 — 2ND D. HIJ-  
IAH, 1400**

1. VESSELS DISCHARGING :		Cargo	Date
Berth	Lok Vinay	Steel/General/Caustic	10.10.80
10	Krios	Barley	7.10.80
11	Patricia 'S'	Redsea Cntrs/General	9.10.80
18	Ionian Carrier	Bulk Cement	6.10.80
19	EDGA	Bulk Cement/Empty Bags	8.10.80
20	Erie	H.T.A. Marble/Tiles/Cement	10.10.80
21	Tirago	Barber Cntrs/Butter/General	11.10.80
26	Lantau Island	Alatas General	6.10.80
31	Freezer Prince	O.C.E. Reefer	7.10.80
41	Yara	Feyaz Loading General Cargo	11.10.80
Ro Ro	Jolly Argento	Abdullah Ro Ro Units	10.10.80

**DAMMAM PORT MANAGEMENT  
SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS  
2/12/1400 — 11.10.1980 — CHANGES PAST 48  
HOURS :**

1. VESSELS DISCHARGING :				
berth	Ship	Agent	Cargo	Date
1	Bahic Freezer	Gulf	Freezer	10.10.80
7	Hoggh Pride	Kanoo	General	10.10.80
14	Georgia Rainbow	U E P	General	10.10.80
19'	Annoor	A E T	Rice	8.10.80
21	Ocean Hero (DB)	A E T	Bulk Cement	7.10.80
24	Trell Forest	Barber	Containers	10.10.80
33	Karl Marx	Kanoo	General	10.10.80
36	World Youth (DB)	S M C	Bulk Cement	28.9.80

# Market veers sharply to negative

**Foreign Exchange Rates**

## Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 5:00 P.M. Saturday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
Bahraini Dinar	—	3.85	8.80
Belgian Franc (1,000)	—	—	—
Canadian Dollar	115.00	—	—
Deutsche Mark (100)	2.85	—	—
Dutch Guilder (100)	184.00	185.00	184.40
Egyptian Pound	169.00	—	169.00
Emirates Dirham (100)	—	4.35	4.47
French Franc (100)	—	90.50	90.25
Greek Drachma (1,000)	79.00	80.00	79.50
Indian Rupee (100)	—	80.00	—
Iranian Ryal (100)	—	—	43.10
Iraqi Dinar	—	—	—
Italian Lira (10,000)	—	9.50	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	39.00	40.00	39.30
Jordanian Dinar	15.90	—	16.25
Kuwaiti Dinar	—	11.42	11.36
Lebanese Lira (100)	—	12.45	12.45
Moroccan Dirham (100)	—	96.75	96.45
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	88.50	85.50
Philippines Peso (100)	—	—	33.75
Pound Sterling	7.99	8.00	7.96
Qatari Ryal (100)	—	91.75	91.50
Singapore Dollar	—	—	—
Spanish Peso (1,000)	—	—	45.75
Swiss Franc (100)	—	49.00	—
Syrian Lira (100)	203.00	204.00	203.25
Turkish Lira (1,000)	—	77.00	85.50
U.S. Dollar	—	44.00	—
Yemeni Ryal (100)	3.33	3.33	3.325
Gold kg.	—	73.15	72.95
10 Ticks bar	—	72,500.00	—
Sumatra	—	84,500.00	—

## Mexican oil wealth makes little impact

growing by about 10 per cent annually and to keep up with the influx a futuristic city called Villahermosa of 2,000 houses is being constructed with an initial investment of \$108 million).

## BRIEFS

champagne intake drastically in the years ahead so as to leave a fairer share for consumers in less privileged countries. These alarming tigits have been announced by the

trade opportunities, a senior economist of the standard Bank said here this week, a few days before Premier Pieter A. Botha's official visit to Taiwan starting next Monday.



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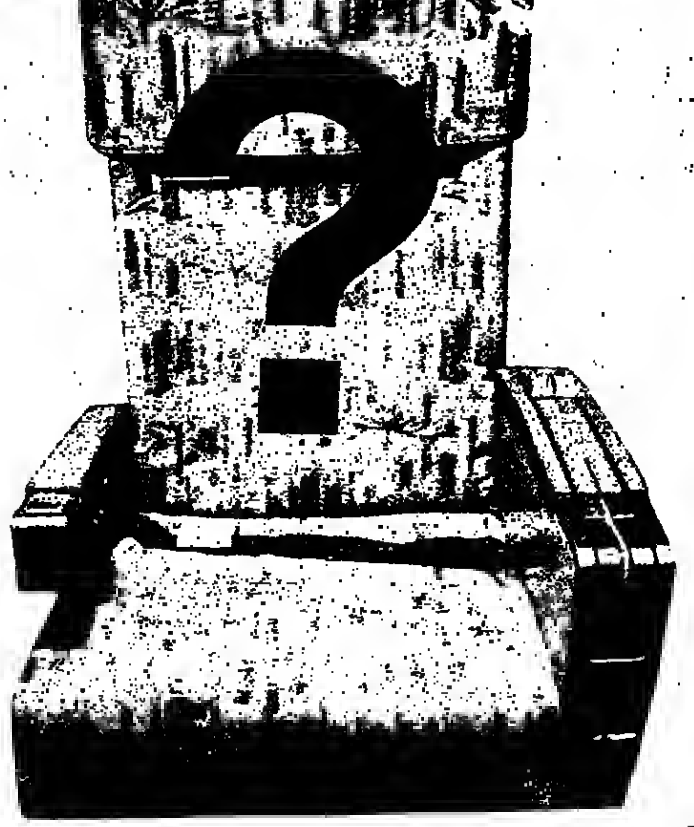
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## And first World Series

## Brett blasts KC to league title

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP) — George Brett wrote another chapter in the story of his fabulous season Friday night, hammering a monstrous three-run homer and propelling the Kansas City Royals into their first World Series with a three-game sweep of the New York Yankees.

The Royals ended a string of three frustrating playoff defeats at the hands of the Yankees. They'll meet the winner of the Houston-Philadelphia National League playoff in the World Series, beginning Tuesday night.

Leading 2-1 after picking up two runs in the sixth, the Yankees saw three runs cross

the Philadelphia Phillies Friday in the third game of the National League playoffs.

The dramatic triumph gave Houston a 2-1 lead in the best-of-five series and put them within one game of their first World Series in the team's 19-year history.

Morgan, given credit for keeping the Astros together this season, led off the 11th inning with a triple off loser Tug McGraw. Morgan, hobbled by a knee injury, then gave way to pinch runner Rafael Landestoy, who trotted home on Walling's fly ball to left fielder Greg Luzinski.

The run completed the second straight extra-inning playoff game and set a National

With Rose at third base and McBride at second, major league RBI Mike Schmidt bounced a hopper to Enos Cabell at third base and Cabell's throw caught Rose at the plate.

Phil's left fielder Luzinski then fled out to keep left field, ending the threat.

While Niekro was holding Philadelphia in check, the Astros were wasting scoring opportunities in the first, fourth, sixth and eighth innings.

Terry Puhl led off Houston's first inning with a double down the right field line. Cabell grounded out and Morgan walked before Jose Cruz hit into a double play, killing the threat.

The Astros stranded Cruz in the fourth inning following a one-out triple to right field.

Puhl gave Houston another scoring chance in the eighth inning when he singled and was sacrificed to second by Cabell. But a run-saving catch by Gary Maddox in center field and first baseman Dave Bergman's fly ball ended the inning.

Houston center fielder Cesar Cedeno hit into a double play, ending the sixth inning with runners on first and second, and suffered a broken right ankle while crossing first base. Cedeno was scheduled for surgery later Friday to repair ligament damage.

Niekro, 20-12 during the regular season, allowed six hits during his 10 innings of work but suffered from the futile run production that has plagued the Astros all season. He was replaced in the 11th by Dave Smith.

Smith, one of Houston's top relief aces all season, responded to the challenge in the 11th inning when he struck out Luzinski to open the inning. Then, after Manny Trillo fled out, Maddox doubled and Larry Bowa was walked intentionally. Smith, the winning pitcher, ended the inning by fanning pinch hitter Del Unser.

Both teams missed early scoring opportunities with the Phils nullifying the best chance in the third inning when they got runners to second and third with one out against Niekro.

After Christenson struck out to start the inning, Rose got his 36th playoff hit to extend his NL record; a single to shallow left field. Rose went to third base on a perfectly executed hit-and-run play when McBride



Dan Quisenberry

the plate in the seventh after Brett's towering hit. The game was scoreless thereafter.

Frank White also homered for the Royals, part of a 12-hit attack that produced the four runs. The Yankees replaced starter Tommy John, 22-9, in the seventh with reliever Rich Gossage, who was tagged with the loss.

Dan Quisenberry took over for Royal Paul Splittorff in the sixth for Kansas City, and got the win.

Houston second baseman Joe Morgan, the inspirational leader throughout the season, tripled off the right field wall in the 11th inning and Denny Walling delivered a sacrifice fly, giving the Astros a 1-0 victory over



Frank White

League record for the most scoreless innings in playoff competition.

Following Morgan's triple for the Astros, Philadelphia manager Dallas Green elected to intentionally walk Jose Cruz and pinch hitter Art Howe in order to face the left-handed hitting Walling.

Joe Niekro, the hero of Houston's division-clinching playoff victory over Los Angeles on Monday, kept the Phils at bay through most of the game except for the third inning.

Pete Rose and Bake McBride hit consecutive singles after starting pitcher Larry Christenson had led off the third with a strikeout.

## More bad temper from Superbrat

## Dent faces McEnroe in 'Robinson's' final

BRISBANE, Oct. 11 (AP) — Defending title holder Phil Dent of Australia took only 50 minutes to advance to Sunday's finals against American John McEnroe in the \$50,000 (Australian) Robinsons South Pacific Tennis classic.

Dent, 30, blitzed Dale Collings of Australia 6-1, 6-0 on Saturday.

McEnroe, the top seed, defeated fourth-seeded Australian Rod Fawley 4-6, 6-1, 6-4.

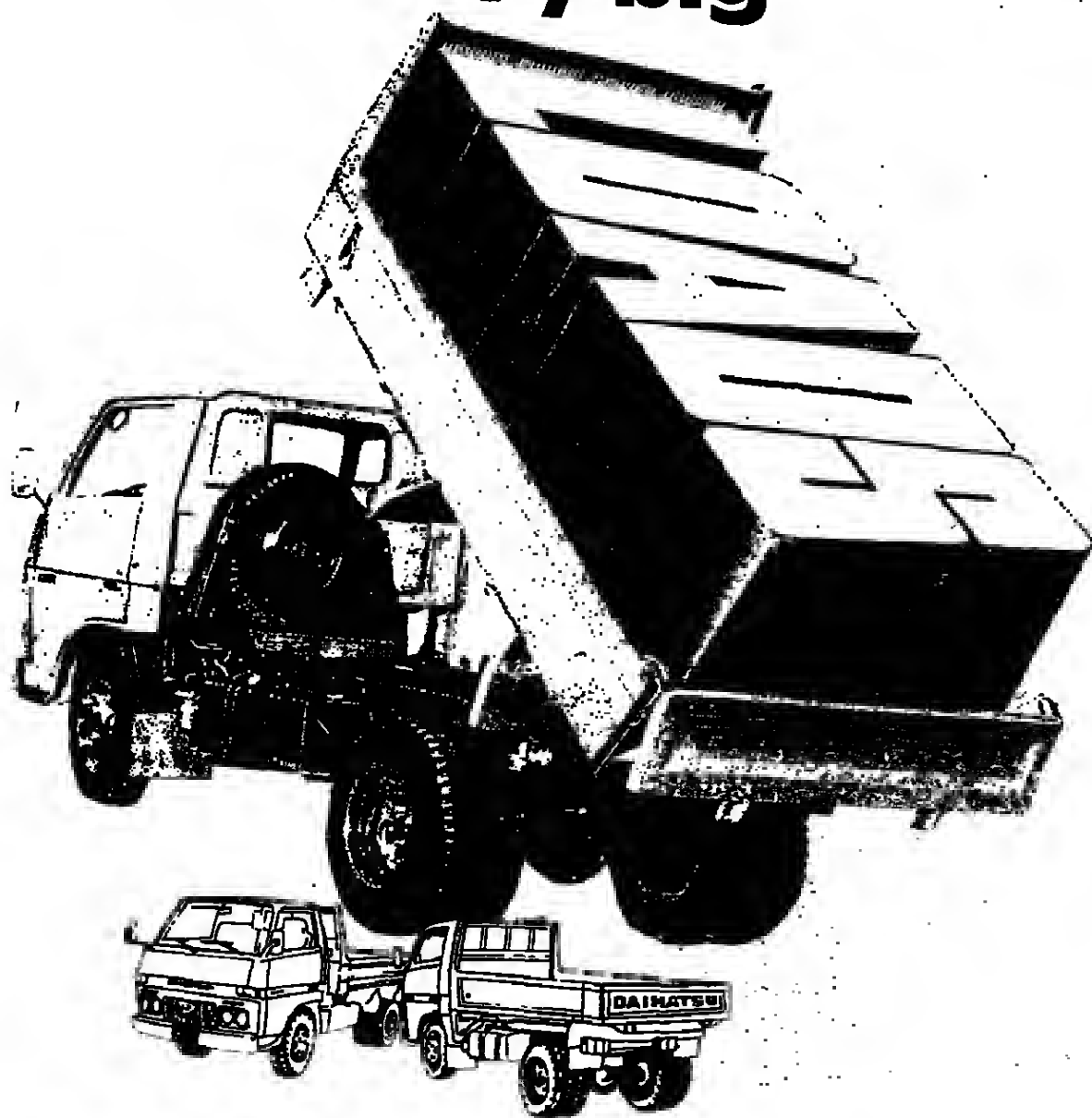
The semifinal had everything from long rallies to short drop shots and some displays of temper by McEnroe.

McEnroe, 21, smashed his racket to the ground after disagreeing with a linesman's decision in the third set.

Fawley broke McEnroe's service in the seventh game of the opening set, and went on to serve out the set 6-4.

However, the American blasted his way back, breaking Fawley in the second and fourth games to take the second set 6-1 and level one-set all.

# One glance shows its great power to carry big



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## Castanon has tenth win

BARCELONA, Oct. 11 (AFP) — Spanish Roberto Castanon had no trouble retaining his European Featherweight Boxing title for a record 10th time here Friday night against Turkish challenger Ethem Ozakalin.

The referee stopped the fight in the eighth round to give Castanon the decision by a technical knock out.

Ozakalin's reputation as a hard puncher and skilled boxer were called into question early as the first round when Castanon dumped the West German-based Turk on the seat of his pants.

The challenger again went down behind a flurry of punches in the fifth and by the eighth was incapable of properly defending himself.

The referee rightly called a halt. Castanon's connections will now attempt to arrange a world title shot for him against World Boxing Council (WBC) champion Salvador Sanchez of Mexico.

## Hunt hammers Zaman to take fourth crown

ADELAIDE, Oct. 11 (R) — Australia Geoff Hunt crushed Pakistan's Qam Zaman 9-0 9-3 9-3 in only 34 minutes to win the World Open Squash Championship here Friday, for the fourth consecutive time.

His decisive victory put an end to a dispute over whether he or Zaman should be ranked number one in the world.

Before the start of the week-long tournament the Pakistani players threatened withdrawal because tournament officials placed Hunt ahead of Zaman in the seeding.

The Australian planned his tactics well and dominated the final from the outset.

Zaman is capable of producing the best shots in the game close in but Hunt remained in front, volleying and controlling the con-



Joe Morgan

singled to right field

McBride went to second base on a passed ball by Luis Pujols to set the stage for Schmidt. But Schmidt, also the major league home run champion, hit a tapper back to Cabell at third base and Cabell's throw to the plate caught Rose sliding.

The Astros survived another scare in the inning when Luzinski hit a fly ball to the 390-foot marker in left field for the third out with two runners still aboard.

Trillo doubled to lead off Philadelphia's second inning on a ground ball down the third base line that fell just out of the grasp of the diving Cabell. Maddox and Bowa followed with popouts and Boh Boone flew out to Cruz to end the inning.

## Celtics storm by Cleveland 130-103

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (UPI) — The Boston Celtics, playing without retired star center Dave Cowens but a strong contender nonetheless, whipped the Cleveland Cavaliers 130-103 in National Basketball Association exhibition play Friday.

In other action, the Indiana Pacers topped the New Jersey Nets 110-91, displaying a tenacious defense. The Milwaukee Bucks nipped the Philadelphia 76ers 106-103.



Dennis Walling

In Saturday's fourth game of the series, Houston's Vern Ruhle was scheduled to face Philadelphia's ace, Steve Carlton, who beat the Astros 3-1 in the opening game of the series Tuesday night.

Philadelphia 000 000 000 0G-0 7 1  
Houston 000 000 000 01-1 6 1

(11 innings)  
Christenson, Noles (7), McGraw (8) and Boone, Moreland (11), Niekro, Smith (11) and Ashby. W—Smith, 1-0. L—McGraw, 0-1

American League Game Three

Kansas City 000 010 300-4 12 1  
New York 000 002 000-2 8 0

Splittorff, Quisenberry (6) and Porter; John, Gossage (7), Underwood (8) and Cerone. W—Quisenberry, 1-0. L—Gossage, 0-1. HRs-2 Kansas City, White (0), G. Brett (2).

Also Friday, the Washington Bullets beat the Detroit Pistons 95-85.

The Celtics are relying on the sensational Larry Bird, the second-year, self-styled "hillbilly" from southern Indiana who revitalized the club last year and helped it back to the top of the league. But Boston fell apart in the playoffs, not making it to the final series.

In late-night play, San Antonio was leading Denver 84-80 in the third period.

## In South Dakota

## Woman confronts hunters on doves

RAPID CITY, S.D., Oct. 11 (L.A.T) — In an unlikely state, an unlikely woman has raised an unlikely issue likely to have many of America's hunters awaiting its outcome Nov. 4, election day.

The state is South Dakota, the woman is Maggie Warren and the issue is dove hunting. She has qualified an initiative for South Dakota's November ballot that would make dove hunting illegal — and the state's hunters are positively apoplectic.

They see it as more than a one-state, one-species issue. Said Bill Hearn of Rapid City, a leader in the campaign to defeat the issue: "Maggie Warren has the anti-hunting groups behind her. Our view is, if she wins this campaign, what's next? deer? elk? ducks?"

Said dove hunter Bill Phipps of Rapid City: "It's embarrassing that this is happening in South Dakota. It sounds like something that should be happening in California."

Says Warren: "Have you ever seen a field where dove hunters have been shooting? It's horrible — dove carcasses everywhere. They just use those beautiful little birds for target practice. And after all, how much meat is on a dove? Two ounces? The rest is shot away."

"Doves are songbirds (most biologists disagree). They're good birds. They eat

insects and weed seeds. They do no harm to anyone. They make a lovely sound. Hunting them is senseless slaughter."

This is Warren's second go-around with South Dakota's dove hunters. She got a similar initiative on the 1972 state ballot. To the shock of hunters, it passed easily, with a 67 per cent majority. It passed in every county.

But the state legislature adopted and Gov. Bill Janklow signed a bill creating a 1980 dove season. The courts suspended the season and Warren began crisscrossing the state again in her dusty Lincoln.

She obtained 20,000 signatures on a petition qualifying another dove initiative for the ballot.

In addition, she got a state constitutional amendment proposed on the ballot that would prohibit the legislature from reversing initiative laws.

Both Maggie Warren, 63, a small, feisty white-haired cattle rancher, and the committee to protect hunting, predict a close race. It's a heated contest. Warren says she's had telephone death threats.

State hunting groups portray Maggie as a front woman of anti-hunting groups, and a threat to "hunters' rights."

"If you tried anything like this in Texas, they'd hang you," said Hearn. "The anti-hunters thought we'd be a soft touch again on this thing. That's why we want to

defeat it decisively."

Said Don Hausle of Rapid City, an official of the committee to protect hunting: "If the anti-hunters were to gain a victory in a traditional hunting state like South Dakota they could wipe out hunting seasons in other states within a generation. It's an anti-hunting issue, not a dove-hunting issue. That's why we view this as a national issue."

Doves are hunted in 33 of the lower 48 states, most popularly in the West and Southwest.

Maggie scoffs at her opponents' claim her dove initiative will lead to campaign to outlaw the hunting of other game species.

"That's nonsense. If I'd wanted to do that, I'd have done it all at once, in 1972, when I had no opposition."

"I don't anymore, but I used to let deer hunters hunt on my land. And I've let duck hunters hunt here. But never dove hunters ... and as for the hunters' argument that 70 per cent of all doves die of natural causes every year, I don't believe it. If there're 500 million doves, we'd be knee-deep in dead doves. Have you ever seen a dove that died of natural causes? Ask any cowboy in South Dakota if he's ever seen a dove that died of natural causes, and he'll tell you no."

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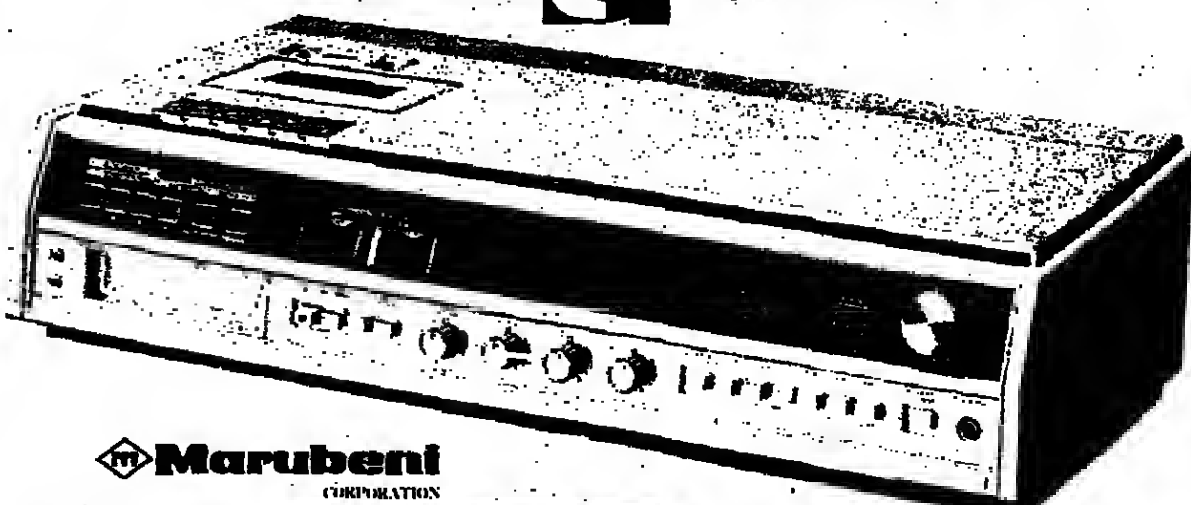
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## Thai boxing:

## A rugged, bloody, eight-legged dance

BANGKOK, Oct. 11 (AP) They call it the eight-legged dance, this strange, bloody dance of a sport that the Thais claim is the world's roughest and most effective form of unarmed combat.

In international duels, Thai boxers using their fists, elbows, knees and feet have easily whipped practitioners of judo, karate, Chinese tai-kek, Western wrestling and boxing, Kung Fu and Japanese kick boxing.

"Thai boxing is too dangerous to be a sport," the manager of a beaten Kung Fu

and volume through the five three-minute rounds to suit the mood of the action in the ring.

The fight looks something like a cockfight, as the two boxers seize each other by the nape of the neck and leap together, kicking, into the air.

They follow such lines of strategy as the classic "bpong-bpat-bpit-bpert," which translates roughly as: prepare to receive an attack, ward off an attack, close up, open up.

Thai boxing called "muay Thai," has a long

named Senchai ("Ten Thousand Wins") Lipovitan, whose last name is the name of a popular high-energy drink that sponsors him.

The purse was 10,000 baht (\$500) for each fighter, with the boxing school taking about 50 per cent. Fast-train stood to earn up to 3,000 baht (\$150) more on side bets if he won.

The championship match can earn a fighter and his school 80,000 baht (\$4,000). The biggest purses go not necessarily to the formal champions but to a handful of very popular fighters.

Fast-train's teacher, Taweasak Poothong, said Thai boxers defeat fighters of other styles with the vicious kicks that only another Thai boxer knows how to block.

"Every Thai boy knows how to box when he is born," Taweasak said in an interview at his boxing camp. "My two-year-old son already knows how to kick. It's very difficult to teach a foreigner how to kick. He must use muscles he has never been trained to use."

The 40 boxers at his palm-shaded camp on the edge of Bangkok carry out a gruelling drill in the hot sun every afternoon, punching and kicking at each other or at punching bags, filling the air with the sounds of "tsh tsh tsh" ang ang ang that Thai boxers make.

There is an element of Thai boxing that reflects the dichotomy of Thai society, violent but gentle. Before beginning their bloody matches, the boxers quietly pray to their teachers. Sometimes they receive the gift of a flower, which they place on a post in their corner.

At the end of a fight, the boxers often embrace each other, and occasionally the loser drops to his knees to bow at the feet of the man who has defeated him.

## U.S. soccer team loses

BIELFELD, West Germany, Oct. 11 (AP) — West German first division club Borussia Mönchengladbach beat the United States National Football Team 6-3 here on Friday in the fourth match of the American's European tour.

The score at half time was level 1-1, with American team making a gritty fight of it with Bielefeld, currently lying second to last, in the West German first division. But the American defense was not strong enough to withstand the West Germans' second half attack.

The American goals were scored by Liveric (18th minute, on a penalty), and Davis (73rd, 10th, the last on a penalty).

Bielefeld evened with a goal by Pagelsdorf (34th) and then forged ahead in the second half with scores by Eifenfeldt (49th), Schock (71st, 75th).

history, most of which is preserved only in legend. It is said that the rivalry between two brothers for the throne of northern Chiang Mai was settled in 1411 by a bout of boxing.

Muay Thai was included in military training as early as the 16th Century, and at the beginning of this century it was taught in schools, according to one of the few comprehensive books on the sport, written by American Hardy Stockman.

Today, boxing is the road to big money for poor boys, and for many of them it provides a second family within the tight-knit boxing clubs for which they compete. The youngsters, who join the schools as young as 14 and who are considered to be aging fighters by the time they reach their mid-20s, take the name of the school as a family name and adopt first names to characterize their style.

Roduan Pisanurachan, a quiet young man of 20 who comes from a rice-farming family in Thailand's poor northeast and plans to return to the farm when his boxing days are over, has been given a name that means "Fast-train."

He was recently scheduled to face a fighter



TRAILING: Lanny Wadkins, two strikes back on 137, watches a putt go down during tournament play last year.

## Hallberg in three-way tie

PENSACOLA, Florida, Oct. 11 (AP) — Highly-regarded American rookie Gary Hallberg, the first man in more than a decade to gain his PGA tour playing rights without attending the qualifying school, fired a 5-under-par 67 and moved into a three-way tie for the second-round lead Friday in the \$200,000 Pensacola Open Golf Tournament.

Two shots back at 137 were Americans Lanny Wadkins, Bob Wynn, Tim Simpson, Lyn Lott, Mark McCumber and Jim Colbert. Wadkins had the day's best round, a sparkling 65, Wynn and Lott shot 68, Colbert 69, Simpson 70 and McCumber 71.



Jimmy Connors

## Rogers falls at Wentworth

VIRGINIA WATER, England, Oct. 11 (AP) — Peter Jacobsen splashed his way twice around the Wentworth Golf Course in heavy rain Friday to beat Sevy Ballesteros of Spain 3 and 2 for a place in the semi-finals of the \$230,000 Santory World Match Play Golf Championship.

The greens were so wet toward the end of the 36-hole match they had to be swept clear of water before each putt.



Peter Jacobsen

Bernard Gallacher of Britain came from three down to dethrone defending champion Bill Rogers of the United States by one hole.

Greg Norman of Australia sank a 15-foot (4 m) putt in semi-darkness to beat Nick Faldo of Britain at the 38th hole.

Sandy Lyle of Britain won 5 and 4 against Isao Aoki of Japan, who won the tournament in 1978 and was runner-up last year.

In the semi-finals, postponed from Saturday because of the saturated state of the course, Jacobsen will play Lyle and Gallacher will play Norman.

## Connors powers through to Super Challenge final

MELBOURNE, Australia, Oct. 11 (AP) — Jimmy Connors slammed his way into the final of the \$300,000 (Australian) Tennis Super Challenge with a 6-1, 6-3 victory over Vitas Gerulaitis Friday at Festival Hall.

Connors opponent in Saturday's final will be Gene Mayer, who eliminated Wojtek Fibak of Poland 6-2, 2-6, 6-2.

Connors broke Gerulaitis' serve in the second and fourth games and quickly wrapped up the first set 6-1 in 30 minutes.

The deciding second set took just eight minutes longer as Connors demonstrated his determination and agility.

Mayer speeded through the opening set in 34 minutes, breaking service in the fourth and sixth games but then faltered before earning a show at the \$100,000 first prize. The runnerup will get \$60,000.

Midway through the second set Mayer bandaged his left thigh and explained later that his leg muscles at times became stiff and he did that to loosen them.

In Tel Aviv, top seed Harold Solomon of the United States and second-seeded Salomo Glickstein of Israel qualified for the finals of the \$50,000 Israel Tennis Classic Friday, winning their semifinal matches.

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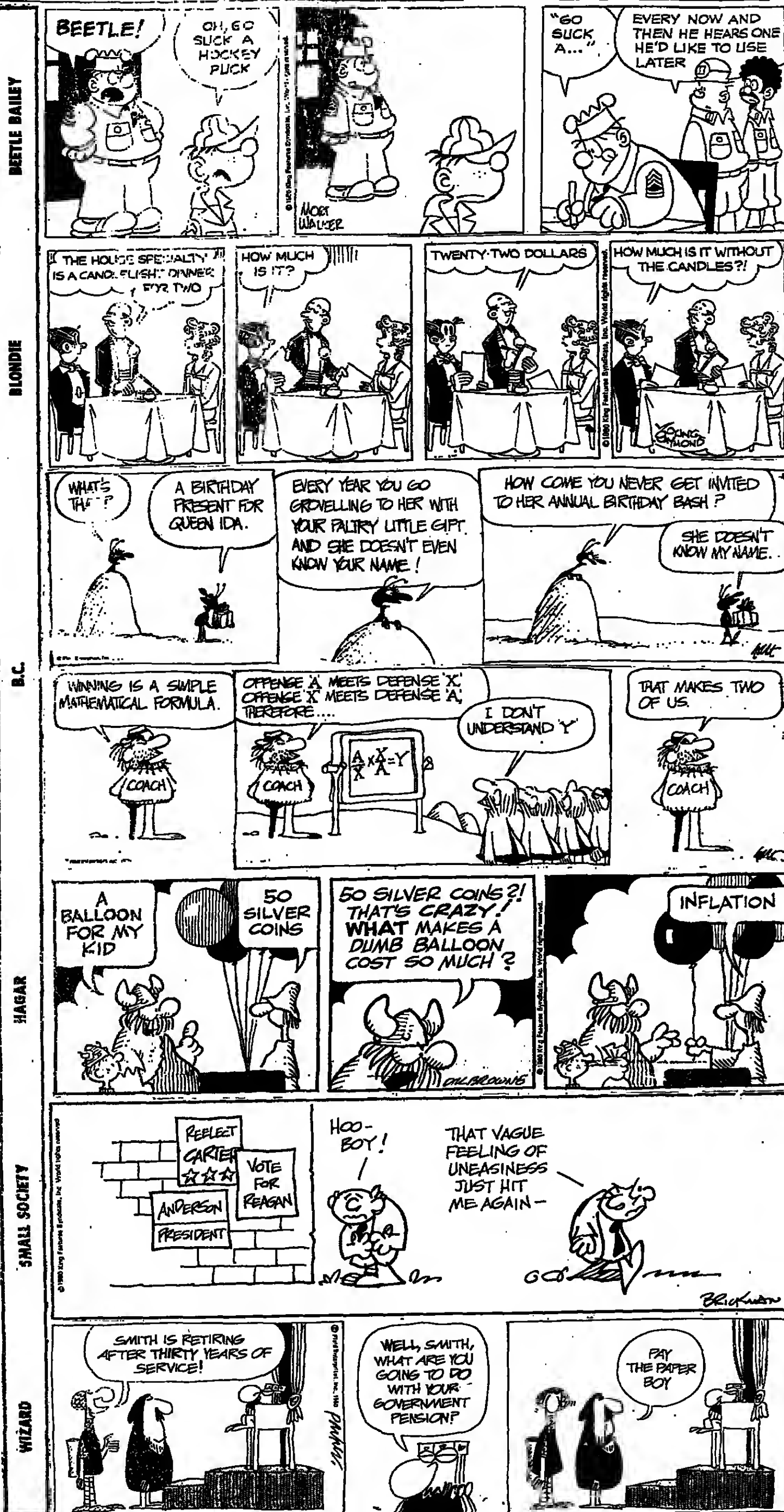
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## arab news CALENDAR

## DHARAN TV

4:30 Children's Show  
5:45 Mickey Mouse Club  
6:05 Family Hour Festival  
7:05 Eight is Enough  
7:35 Class of '65  
8:38 Chances 3 Feature

## VOA

6:00 News Roundup  
Reports: Activities  
Opinion: Analysis  
6:30 News Summary  
News, Features, The  
Making of a Nation  
News Summary  
6:30 Music USA  
(Special)  
10:00 News Roundup  
Reports: Activities  
Opinion: Analysis

## PHARMACIES

(Open Sunday Night)

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Hassan Badhan Pharmacy  
McGee Pharmacy  
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Shari Pharmacy  
Hayat Pharmacy  
RYAD  
Sagor Pharmacy  
Almash Pharmacy  
Tawwa Pharmacy  
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## SUNDAY

Admission Transmission  
9:00 Opening  
9:01 Holy Quran  
9:09 Gema of Goldstone  
9:10 Light Music  
9:15 The Evening Show  
9:45 Competition of the Prophet  
10:00 Arabic by Radio  
10:10 Music  
10:15 NEWS  
10:25 S.A. - A Daily Chronicle  
10:30 The World Alike  
11:00 Drive to Remember  
11:15 Late Evening Eft  
11:45 On Islam  
12:00 Concert Choice  
12:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams  
01:00 Countdown

## Evening Transmission

9:00 Opening  
9:01 Holy Quran  
9:09 Gema of Goldstone  
9:10 Light Music  
9:15 The Evening Show  
9:45 Competition of the Prophet  
10:00 Arabic by Radio  
10:10 Music  
10:15 NEWS  
10:25 S.A. - A Daily Chronicle  
10:30 The World Alike  
11:00 Drive to Remember  
11:15 Late Evening Eft  
11:45 On Islam  
12:00 Concert Choice  
12:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams  
01:00 Countdown

## BBC

Morning Transmission  
8:00 World News  
8:09 Twenty-Four Hours  
9:00 News Summary  
9:30 World Today  
9:00 Newsday  
9:30 Opera Star  
10:00 World News  
10:09 Twenty-Four Hours  
News Summary  
10:30 Sports World  
10:45 Something to Show You  
11:00 World News  
11:09 Reflections  
11:15 Piano Style  
11:30 Brain of Britain 1978  
12:00 World News  
12:09 British Press Review  
12:15 World Today  
12:30 Financial News  
12:40 Look Ahead  
12:45 The Tony Meyer

Evening Transmission  
1:15 Ulster in Focus  
1:30 Discovery  
2:00 World News  
2:09 News about Britain  
2:15 Alphabet of Musical  
2:30 Sports International  
2:40 Radio Newsworld  
3:15 Promenade Concert  
3:45 Sports Round-up  
4:00 World News  
4:09 Twenty-Four Hours  
News Summary  
4:30 The Pleasure's Yours  
5:15 Report on Religion  
6:00 Radio Newsworld  
6:15 Outlook  
7:00 World News  
7:09 Commentary  
7:15 Sherlock Holmes  
7:45 World Today  
8:00 World News  
8:09 Books and Writers

8:30 Take One  
8:45 Sports Round-up  
9:00 World News  
9:09 News about Britain  
9:15 Radio Newsworld  
9:30 Farming World  
10:00 Outlook News  
10:39 Stock Market Report  
10:43 Look Ahead  
10:45 Ulster in Focus  
11:00 Twenty-Four Hours  
News Summary  
12:15 Talkabout  
12:45 Nature Notebook  
1:00 World News  
1:09 World Today  
1:25 Financial News  
2:00 World News  
1:40 Reflections  
1:45 Sports Round-up  
2:00 World News  
2:09 Commentary  
2:15 The Price of England

## DENNIS the MENACE



## Contract Bridge B. Jay Becker

## It's All in the Mind

South dealer.  
Both sides vulnerable.

NORTH  
♠ 8 4 3  
♥ 10 9 8 5 2  
♦ A 7 6  
♣ 10

WEST EAST  
♠ K J 2 ♠ 10 6 5  
♥ 4 ♥ 7  
♦ K Q 9 5 3 ♦ 10 8 4 2  
♣ Q 7 6 2 ♣ K 9 5 4 3

SOUTH  
♠ A Q 7  
♥ A K Q J 6 3  
♦ J  
♣ A J 8

The bidding:  
South West North East  
2♥ Pass 3♥ Pass  
4NT Pass 5♥ Pass  
5NT Pass 6♥ Pass

Opening lead — king of diamonds.

Some endplay situations are dealt ready-made for declarer to execute. All he has to do is recognize the setup and put the required wheels into motion. In other hands, however, the setup does not exist naturally but must be created.

In these cases the test of a player's skill lies in being able to visualize the end position he wants to achieve. Once he's visualized it, he finds that the

mechanics of the play fall readily into place.

Thus, if South takes the right view here, he realizes at trick one that the ace is in the bag. He sees that it would be wrong to stake the outcome entirely on a spade finesse against the king, which would yield only an even chance of success.

Instead South projects in his mind an end position where he will have only trumps and spades in dummy and only trumps and spades in his own hand. Once he attains that position, the defenders' cause is hopeless.

Declarer starts by winning the diamond with the ace, ruffing a diamond, cashing the ace of trumps and ace of clubs, then ruffing a club, a diamond and a club. Having eliminated both minor suits, he leads a spade from dummy and finesses the seven.

West wins with the jack but is helpless. A spade return goes into the A-Q; a club or a diamond return is equally fruitless because it permits South to ruff in dummy and discard the queen of spades from his hand.

Note that it does not help East to go up with the ten on the spade lead from dummy. In that case South finesses the queen and West finds himself in the same hopeless predicament.

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## Rays—Believe It or Not!



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Programmes: 17:10, 17:45, 17:50 (KHEZ)  
Weekdays: 16:50, 16:55, 17:00 (weekend)

7:45 Religious Program

8:00 News  
8:10 Religious Music  
8:30 National News  
9:00 News  
9:15 Religious Mail  
9:25 Religious Music

## STAN SMITH'S TENNIS CLASS



## Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake

FOR SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1980

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

**ARIES**  
(Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)  
Unexpected expense possible. New job opportunity. Travel brings adventure. Enjoy sports and cultural activities. Be bold!

**TAURUS**  
(Apr. 20 to May 20)  
New romantic possibilities abound. Luck in love. A partner feels strongly about a financial plan. Exercise caution with joint assets.

**GEMINI**  
(May 21 to June 20)  
Work at a home improvement project should be enjoyable. Use initiative in love. Be loyal to those who are true. Be responsible.

**CANCER**  
(June 21 to July 22)  
Optimism attracts benefits in love and travel. Creative energy high, but be careful of health in the p.m. Don't take risks.

**LEO**  
(July 23 to Aug. 22)  
Luck in financial and domestic matters. Sports and hobbies are pleasurable, but avoid risky experiments. Stick to the tried and true.

**VIRGO**  
(Aug. 23 to Sept. 22)  
Day favors neighborly visits and Sunday drives. Don't rush

into a change around home base. Consider costs first.

**LIBRA**  
(Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)  
Look for out-of-the-way bargains. Don't speak prematurely. Consider all the facts. Temper initiative with patience and self-discipline.

**SCORPIO**  
(Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)  
Luck through friends. You may hear of a financial opportunity. Keep spending though within affordable limits. Accent prudence.

**SAGITTARIUS**  
(Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)  
Behind-the-scenes career planning pays off. You have new self-confidence, but don't plunge ahead without considering long-range plans.

**CAPRICORN**  
(Dec. 22 to Jan. 19)  
Enjoy cultural activities with friends. You may receive an invitation to a play or concert. Evening favors privacy.

**AQUARIUS**  
(Jan. 20 to Feb. 18)  
Be alert for financial or career opportunity. Avoid a contest of wills with a friend. The p.m. favors lectures and serious entertainments.

**PISCES**  
(Feb. 19 to Mar. 20)  
Good news from someone at a distance. An invitation possible. You're anxious to reach the top, but patience is now called for.

## Crossword by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS  
1 Dolorous  
5 Senorita's  
10 Burn  
11 Dip the  
13 Meander  
14 Island  
15 Wrath  
16 Understand  
17 Scrap  
18 Kingsley  
20 Douglas  
21 Encircled  
22 Perforation  
23 Cell; seed  
25 Inheritor  
26 Translation  
27 — Younger  
28 Radiation  
29 Fabric  
32 Anglo-Saxon  
33 Uncle  
34 (dia.)  
35 English  
37 Boston  
38 Celtic  
39 Drool  
39 Being (Sp.)  
40 Swelling

DOWN  
1 Pungent  
2 Bit of  
3 Be bright  
4 — long  
5 Give  
6 Out of  
7 Dock-  
worker's  
org.  
8 Insane  
9 Germ-free  
12 Dinner  
course

CASH AMIAH  
OLIO LOCUS  
VILE PRESTO  
EVE DIE MET  
TENDON MYRT  
CORE AVIRE  
BROPE SEIR  
ISLE TRAMPS  
DIE CON OAT  
ENAMEL ETTA  
ASIDE EUSA  
EDEN WHAM

Yesterday's Answer

16 Withered  
19 Gossip  
22 Hindu  
23 Brazilian  
24 Babble  
25 Show  
26 extreme  
27 fondness  
27 Judge's  
chamber  
29 Brazilian  
seaport  
30 Presbyter  
36 Holier  
37 Not

## DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE — Here's how to

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letter apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are hints. Each day the code letters are different.

## CRYPTOQUOTES

LFTDGDN HSL TPV SYD AFD

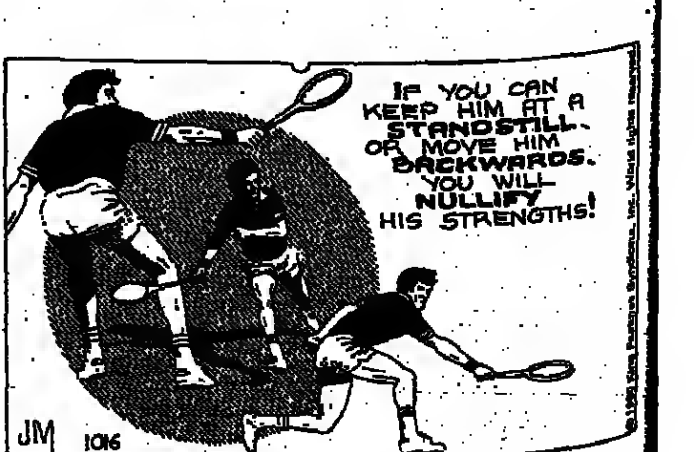
VKV WTA SBBPSJV AFD BSB

SWV ZTWVDIW AFD BNDHDS

— IKZFDP VD ITWASKYV

Yesterday's Cryptquote: MAKE PREPARATIONS IN ADVANCE. YOU NEVER HAVE TROUBLE IF YOU ARE PREPARED FOR IT.—THEODORE ROOSEVELT

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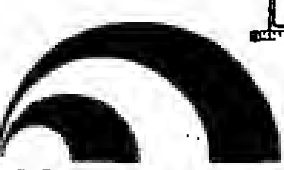


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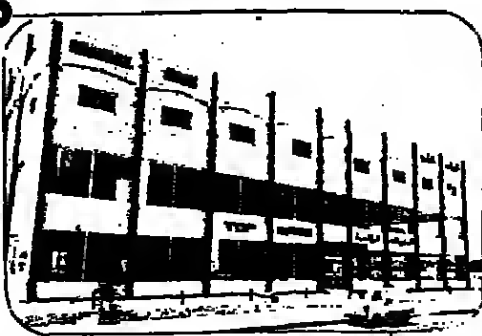
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## ANNOUNCEMENT

In accordance with Resolution No. 116 dated 12.7.1400H., of the Council of Ministers, prohibiting legal practice in the Kingdom by non-Saudi lawyers, this office announces that, effective September 1, 1980, all professional relationship with TAYLOR, JOHNSON & WIESSCHOFF (formerly known as BURT & TAYLOR) Marblehead, Massachusetts, U.S.A., has been terminated. Our office is not, therefore, responsible for any legal opinion on Saudi law provided by the Said Firm, or any of its partners, or associates. Reference, in any form, to our office on its stationary, is not authorized.

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## ANNOUNCEMENT

**EUROSYSTEM HEALTH CONSORTIUM**  
announce that MR. MUSTAPHA BUZRAI, Tunisian national, holder of passport No. A-956872 dated 18-5-1977 has left Saudi Arabia on July 8, 1980 on an exit re-entry visas and has not returned up to this date. Accordingly his services are terminated based on his resignation. Therefore, the company will no longer be responsible for any commitments made by him after this date. Also the company will have the right to do the needful as per standing regulations of the Kingdom, if he is discovered working in Saudi Arabia with another sponser.

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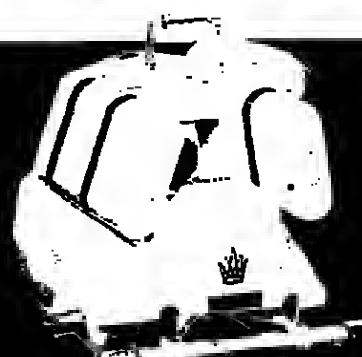
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PAGE 16

International

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# Amin supporters invade Uganda

KAMPALA, Uganda, Oct. 11 (AP) — Ugandan soldiers loyal to ousted President Idi Amin have captured at least four towns along Uganda's border with Zaire and Sudan in a five-day-old invasion, reliable sources reported here Saturday.

Other sources at Kampala's Entebbe Airport reported troops and weapons are being airlifted in from neighboring Tanzania, which helped Ugandan exiles ousted Amin 16 months ago. However, there was no confirmation of Tanzanian support from officials of Uganda's ruling six-man military commission or any indication of casualties in the fighting.

Frequent troop movements were reported throughout the night in Kampala, but there was no immediate indication of any major move towards the northern border zones where fighting erupted Monday.

The sources, who have reached Kampala from the border zone, identified three of the fallen towns as Koboko, Amin's hometown, and Ladonga on the Zaire frontier and Moyo near the Sudanese border.

Ugandan Foreign Minister Otema Allimadi disclosed Friday that the attackers overran a government military base at Arua, district capital of the West Nile district that is bordered by both Sudan and Zaire, and captured the town.

Although the Ugandan government has not identified the attackers as Amin loyalists, the sources who are widely experienced in the border region said they were former soldiers

in Amin's army.

Tens of thousands of Amin soldiers fled to Zaire and Sudan with much of their equipment, including artillery, when he was ousted.

The sources reported that tribesmen in the West Nile district have joined the invasion force. They said that many of the tribesmen are loyal to Amin and hid their weapons when the former dictator's army was defeated last year.

The West Nile region is the home of three of the smallest tribes in Uganda, the Madhi, Lughara and Kakwa. They are all closely related and tribally linked with Amin, himself a Muslim Kakwa. These factions' relations with the neighboring Langi and Acholi tribes, numerically much stronger, have always been volatile.

Observers in Kampala fear that this rivalry, fanned by religious and political differences, could spark tribal warfare in the region.

The reported invasion followed weeks of sporadic violence along the borders with Zaire and Sudan. Former Ugandan President Milton Obote, who returned from exile in Tanzania last year following Amin's ouster, reported last week that Amin loyalists had seized several border posts.

The fighting escalated as Uganda, still gripped by political violence in the lingering aftermath of Amin's ouster, began to prepare for its first elections since 1962.



Idi Amin

## \$25b tag put on Carter N-arms plan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (WP) — The Carter administration estimates it will take nearly \$25 billion over the next five years, or nearly twice as much as the government is spending now, to finance the currently planned expansion of U.S. nuclear weapons production.

For the first time, one official said, the administration "has priced out what the president has ordered" in his annual nuclear stockpile report. That is the document the chief executive signs each year and allows procurement of long-lead-time items over the coming five years.

The bulk of the new funds needed will be used to pay for increased production of nuclear weapons materials, such as plutonium and tritium.

The administration has determined that long-term nuclear weapons needs cannot be met by the current output of the three production reactors now in operation at Savannah River, South Carolina.

At present, the nuclear weapons complex is producing the new Trident II submarine-launched missile, the new Mark 12-A warhead for the Minuteman III land-based intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM), the B-61 air-dropped nuclear bomb, the Lance missile warhead, and the warhead for the new air-launched Cruise missile. In final design stages and approved for production are another new strategic air-dropped bomb, a new ground-launched Cruise missile, the Pershing II extended-range missile and a new eight-inch artillery shell.

Under design but not yet set for production are Mark 12A warheads adapted to the proposed new MX ICBM and another larger warhead for the same missile. In addition, designed but not approved for production are two controversial nuclear warheads for the navy's Standard and Harpoon missiles. Still on the drawing board, but built into the long-term program, is the warhead for the Trident II missile.

All these weapons are to be built by a production complex that until two years ago was producing little more than one newly designed nuclear bomb a year.

## Lebanese appointed

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 — Donna Shalala, a second-generation Lebanese, is the youngest person ever to be installed as president of Hunter College.

Miss Shalala, who is 38, was installed as the 110-year-old college's 10th president Oct. 8. A native of Cleveland, Ohio, she is the daughter of James and Edna Shalala, both of whom were born in the United States. Her grandparents all came from Lebanon from the towns of Zahle and Sagheben.

Before accepting the college presidency, Miss Shalala had worked as a peace corps volunteer in Iran and Peru, and she had worked with the Municipal Assistance Corporation in New York. She also had worked with the federal government in Washington, D.C.

## Travel writers get chilly welcome from Polish police

WARSAW, Oct. 11 (LAT) — Like many other American tourists in Poland, Larry Mayran of Los Angeles set off to find his family roots in a rural village. Instead, he found a rare example of police nervousness and fear.

Mayran and three other members of the Society of American Travel Writers, visiting on a 10-day tour heavily subsidized by the Polish government, left their group to visit a village in northeast Poland, 200 km from Warsaw.

"My father had told me how Grajewo was the last stop for the train, and from there he had to walk seven kilometers to his own small village of Tzepki," he said.

The four tourists rented a car and drove to the train station in Grajewo.

"Just as we arrived, this wonderful old steam train pulled in. We must have taken about 30 minutes of pictures when I noticed one of my friends being taken to a police car,"

## Turks face oil shortage

ANKARA, Oct. 11 (AP) — As the Iran-Iraq war drags on, Turkey faces a one-third deficit in its projected oil needs this year and another winter without heat for its citizens. The country's energy minister, in an interview published Saturday, said present petroleum stocks were sufficient only through the first of December. He had earlier predicted supplies would last through the first of 1981.

Last year most Turks, even the well-to-do, spent as long as three months in the dead of winter with no heat except from fireplaces or tiny electric heaters. Many of them learned from the experience and bought fuel oil supplies in July but those stocks won't last the duration of this winter, economists predict.

Turkey's problem is easy to explain: Projected oil consumption this year is set at about 17 million tons, up from 15.5 million tons last year.

Projected oil supplies from known sources was predicted at 13.5 million tons this year, leaving a deficit of about 3.5 million tons. Last year total oil supplies were 14.6 million tons, for a deficit of less than 1 million.

This year's predicted deficit was calculated, however, before war broke out between neighboring Iran and Iraq, which account for about 44 per cent of Turkey's oil imports.

Now that those two nations are at war and exporting no oil, Turkey has learned that all its projected 8.5 million tons from that source will not be delivered.

So far Turkey has received only 5.5 million tons from those two sources, meaning this year's already health oil deficit will increase by another 3 million tons — bringing the total shortfall to 6.5 million tons of the total projected need of 17 million.

That means that Turkey, already critically short of foreign exchange, must find large alternative supplies — probably on the expensive hard currency spot market — to survive the winter.

A month ago the country was feeling better about the coming winter because crude oil stocks were much higher than they had been going into the previous winter. But that was when supplies from Iran and Iraq were still flowing.

As the prime heating season approaches, Energy and Natural Resources Minister Serbulent Bingol said:

"At present, including stocks on hand and purchases en route to Turkey, we have 2 million tons of crude oil we hope to find 100,000 more and all that would last us until the end of November."

The squeeze brought on by the Iran-Iraq war is forcing the country to turn to Libya and the Soviet Union, where Bingol said, Turkish negotiators hope to purchase an additional 800,000 tons of crude.

That Turks will be cold again this winter, perhaps as cold as last when it was almost unbearable, seems certain. To make matters worse, the dramatic oil shortage may hurt

## Authorities to punish Afghan draft evaders

NEW DELHI, Oct. 11 (AP) — Afghan youths evading conscription into their country's desertion-plagued armed forces will be punished under a new law if they do not don military uniform by Nov. 7, Radio Afghanistan reported Friday night.

Defense Minister Muhammad Rafi was scheduled to address the nation later on the new amendment of Afghanistan's penal code for punishment of draft evaders.

Thousands of Afghan youths have reportedly fled the country and hundreds of thousands of others have moved from Soviet-controlled cities to insurgent strongholds. Government soldiers have been raiding houses in Kabul and some other cities at night in search of young men to enlist in the army, travelers recently arriving from their homeland said here.

The strength of the Afghan army has reportedly fallen to around 30,000 from more than 80,000 at the time of the Soviet military intervention last December.

Meanwhile, army units "liquidated" Muslim insurgent groups in Meezan and Jaldek districts in the northwestern province of Faryab, Afghan government radio reported.

## Heatless winter ahead

already crippled industrial enterprises even more. They had just begun production increases after the Sept. 12 coup.

Heating houses and shops in Turkey consumes only 6.5 per cent of all the country's oil. Industry takes nearly 40 per cent. The effects of the deficit should, therefore, hit hardest in the industrial sector where unemployment already is at 20 per cent.

When a lecturer said, "Crime doesn't pay" a person remarked that Richard Nixon earned one million dollars for writing a book about the Watergate scandal.

A new author wrote a dedication, "To My Father and Mother." So his mother wrote under the expression, "I would have preferred an electric blanket."

One day, a municipality distributed signboards giving advice to drivers: "Drive Slowly. Don't Kill People on the Road." Soon a passerby inked in, "Kill Them on the Sidewalks." To the signboard, "School. Don't Kill a Pupil," somebody added, "Wait for a Teacher."

A society campaigning against smoking circulated a pamphlet which began with the question, "Do You Have a Smoking Problem?" A person who read it added, "Indeed, I don't have the price of a pack of cigarettes." Far, of course, from the expected reply.

The other day, a lady member of a women's society got bored with a speaker who kept asking the attendance, "What things do you have in common with your husband?" Every time a person replied she asked another one the same question, until finally she reached the bored lady who told her, "The only thing I have in common with my husband is that we got married the same day."

In a maternity hospital a plaque read, "The First Three Minutes Are The Most Dangerous in a Person's Life." A thoughtful father appended, "The Last Three Minutes in a Person's Life Are Not Less Dangerous."

At a police station there was a sign reading, "Help the Police." So a visitor added to it, "Commit a Crime," meaning that no crimes are committed, the cops must lose their jobs.

Finally, a municipal worker in a public building, driven to despair because every time he cleaned the wall people wrote on it again, wrote, "The Views Written on This Wall Do Not Necessarily Reflect the Position of the Administration."

Translated from Ashraf Al-Awadi

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Indira Gandhi

## Politics out for Rajiv, mother says

NEW DELHI, Oct. 11 (AP) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on Saturday quashed talk of her elder son, Rajiv, entering politics to fill the vacuum created by the June air crash death of her politically influential younger son Sanjay.

"He is not joining politics," Mrs. Gandhi told reporters in Bombay, the United News of India reported.

Mrs. Gandhi's remarks came after A.R. Antulay, chief minister of the western state of Maharashtra, handed her an appeal urging her to persuade Rajiv to join politics. The plea was signed by a number of legislators belonging to the ruling Congress Party, UNI said.

"I do not think signatures make any difference," the 62-year-old leader declared.

Her remarks ended months of speculation about a political role for Rajiv, 37, who lived most of his life in the shadow of his controversial younger brother. It also meant that Rajiv had successfully resisted efforts by Sanjay's followers to draft him into India's turbulent domestic politics.

Rajiv, a pilot with Indian Airlines, the domestic carrier, left New Delhi last week for Hyderabad, southern India, to train as a commercial jet co-pilot. He is already a commercial pilot with Indian Airlines but flies only piston-driven aircraft.

The soft-spoken Rajiv told interviewers in August that although he was not interested in a government post, he wanted to help his mother and "the best way was to be a sort of communication medium to her."

The father of two children, Rajiv is married to an Italian woman, the former Sonia Maino of Turin, whom he met while a student at Cambridge, in Britain. He said she is opposed to his entry into politics.

Sanjay died earlier this year when a plane he was piloting crashed during a stunt maneuver. He had recruited a large following by use of guile and charm, and his supporters occupied many seats in the national assembly. During the latter part of his political career some observers noted that Sanjay's popularity might be eclipsing that of his mother. They suggested she would have to give him more power or face the possibility of him becoming a rival.

trip to Tzepki and rejoined the other travel writers in Krakow on Sunday.

Mayran said the Polish hosts had failed to warn the visitors about the local law, common in Communist countries, that prohibits photos of sensitive spots such as train stations, harbors and airports.

With thousands of Polish-Americans visiting each year without police incidents, the travel writers considered it ironic that they should be arrested just as the government is trying especially hard to attract more tourists.

The travel writers, who are holding their convention in Warsaw, each paid only \$500 for round-trip transportation, lodging and meals, and the best accommodations the country offers. One American diplomat estimated the price was only 10 per cent of the actual cost of each visitor's trip.

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## Good Morning

By Jihad Khazen

Those geniuses of the quick come-back keep scoring:

The army's public relations department distributed pamphlets saying, "The Army Makes Men." A girl automatically replied, "Can the army sell me a fiancé?" A classified advertisement said, "Wanted, Female Accountant." A knowledgeable man added, "No Woman Can Keep Good Accounts."

On another occasion, a ball point pen company conducted a survey then published the following advertisement: "Eight Out of Every Ten Men Write with Ball Point Pens." No one paid much attention to it, until one day someone added, "What Do The other Tow do with Ball Point Pens?"

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## Giant 'cow-duck' spotted in China

PEKING, Oct. 11 (AP) — A strange creature like a giant cow but with a duck's head suddenly has been sighted five times since August in a volcanic lake along the China-North Korea border, the Peking Evening News has reported.

Agriculture worker Lai Jui-Hua wrote that he learned of the creature on a visit to the weather station on Chang Pai Tien Lake on Aug. 25. He was told that one of the sightings by weather station workers and travelers was from as close as 30 to 40 meters to the creature, providing a clear view of its head above the water, he wrote.

He said it still isn't known whether the animal is an aquatic creature or an amphibian, how it lives and why such a big animal has not been sighted previously in the lake. The creature has attracted some scientific workers to the lake, he said.

"Its mouth is like a duck's bill, its head is like a cow's head but bigger and its body is bigger than a cow's," Lai wrote. "Moving through the water, it raises a wave like that of a boat being rowed across the water in a park."

Lai said the mountain was a volcano that erupted three times between 1597 and 1702, and then rain and snow filled the crater with a lake of 10 square kilometers and 373 meters deep at its deepest part.

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A society campaigning against smoking circulated a pamphlet which began with the question, "Do You Have a Smoking Problem?" A person who read it added, "Indeed, I don't have the price of a pack of cigarettes." Far, of course, from the expected reply.

The other day, a lady member of a women's society got bored with a speaker who kept asking the attendance, "What things do you have in common with your husband?" Every time a person replied she asked another one the same question, until finally she reached the bored lady who told her, "The only thing I have in common with my husband is that we got married the same day."

In a maternity hospital a plaque read, "The First Three Minutes Are The Most Dangerous in a Person's Life." A thoughtful father appended, "The Last Three Minutes in a Person's Life Are Not Less Dangerous."

At a police station there was a sign reading, "Help the Police." So a visitor added to it, "Commit a Crime," meaning that no crimes are committed, the cops must lose their jobs.

Finally, a municipal worker in a public building, driven to despair because every time he cleaned the wall people wrote on it again, wrote, "The Views Written on This Wall Do Not Necessarily Reflect the Position of the Administration."

Translated from Ashraf Al-Awadi

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